The Centre Reporter.

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21 MINERS KILLED.

DEPUTIES FIRE ON A MOB AT HAZLETON.

Coal Miners Mowed Down by Winchesters When Marching to a Mine to Compel Others to Strike.

The strike situation reached a terrible crisis on the outskirts of Hazleton, on Friday afternoon when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into an infuriated mob of miners. The men fell like so many sheep. Twenty-one men were killed and fifty or sixty wounded.

Three bodies were found on the road near Lattimer. The strikers left Hazleton in the afternoon, announcing their intention to go to Lattimer. As soon as this became known, a band of deputies was loaded on a trolley car and went whirling across the mountain to the scene where the bloody conflict followed. After reaching Lattimer they left the car and formed in three companies, under Thomas Hall, E. A. Hess and Samuel B. Pierce. They drew up in line at the edge of the village, with a fence and line of houses in their rear.

Sheriff Martin was in entire command and stood in the front of the line until the strikers appeared. They were seen coming across the ridge and Martin went out to meet them.

The men drew up sullenly and listened in silence until he had once more read the riot act. This finished a low muttering arose among the foreigners, and there was a slight movement from them. Perceiving this, the sheriff stepped toward them and, in a determined tone, forbade the advance. Some one struck the sheriff, and the next moment there was a command to the deputies to fire. The guns of the deputies instantly belched forth a terrible volley. The report seemed to shake the very mountains, and a roar of dismay went up from the people. The strikers were taken entirely by surprise, and as the men toppled and fell over each other, those who remained unhurt stampeded. The men went down before the storm of bullets like tenpins and the groans of the dying and of the wounded filled the air. The excitement that followed was simply indescribable. The deputies seemed to be terror-stricken at the deadly execution of their guns, and seeing the living strikers fleeing like wild and the others dropping to the earth, they went to the aid of the unfortunates whom they had brought down. The people of Lattimer rushed pell mell to to the scene, but the shrieks of the wounded drowned the cries of the sympathizing and half crazed inhabitants.

A reporter, who soon afterwards reached the scene, found the road leading to Lattimer filled with groups of frightened Hungarians, and others, fearful of pursuit, clung to the newcomer and begged for his protection.

At Farley's hotel there were two men lying on the porch. Both had been shot in the head and one had three bullets in him. His groans and appeals for a doctor or death were heartrending. All along the road the wounded men who were able to leave the field of battle scattered themselves and sought the shade of the trees for protection, but there was no need of that then. Approaching the place where the shooting occurred people were met wringing their hands and bemoaning the catastrophe. They could not talk fluently and it was with the greatest difficulty that information could be gleaned. Along the bank of the trolley road men lay in every position, some dead, others dying.

Three bodies, face downward, lay along the incline and three others were but a short distance away. On the other side of the road as many more bodies lay. The school house was transformed into a temporary hospital and some of the wounded were taken there. The colliery ambulance was summoned to the place as soon as possible and upon its arrival two men, both shot through the legs, were loaded into the wagon. All along the hillside wounded men were found, on the green, on the roadside and in the fields. Many others who had been carried to a distance could not be found. As soon as the news of the shooting reached Hazleton there was consternation. Within ten minutes the streets were blocked with excited people. The Lehigh Traction company immediately placed a number of extra cars on the Lattimer line and doctors and clergymen responded promptly. The rush of people to Lattimer was so great that vehicles along the road were impeded.

Citizens meetings were held in various parts of the city. Opinion was divided about the responsibility for the shooting. At one meeting held in Van Winkles casino, attended by bankers, coal operators and prominent business men, resolutions were adopted calling on Governor Hastings to send the militia there immediately. At other mass meetings attended by thousands of people the sentiment was against bringing the troops there, and it is asserted by these that there was no necessity of having the deputies there.

Gov. Hastings was at once informed of the riot and ordered the first brigade to the scene of the battle. Three regiments of troops were on the ground within nine hours, and since their arrival the foreign element has been cowed by the display of military force. There have been no attempts at violence since Friday, but an outbreak is expected at almost any time.

The great mistake these miners made, it seems, was to march in a body toward Latimer with the threat that they would go to the mines and compel the workmen to come out. This they could not have done without trespassing upon private property, and this they had no right to do. It appears from the reports that the miners were walking upon the public highway, that they were unarmed and that they committed no overt act until the sheriff ordered them to stop. It would seem to be unfortunate indeed that this sheriff should have felt called upon to read the riot act at the time when he did. Had he waited until the miners, in spite of his warnings, had invaded private land, and then have read the riot act, the overt act being then committed not the slightest criticism could attach to him. On the other hand, the sheriff right or wrong, having read the riot act, it was the duty of the miners to disperse there and then, because when the act was read it was not the sheriff that spoke but the law of the land.

LookOut for Him.

A slick swindler has been "doing" some of the farmers in different sections of the state. He calls at the farmer's house and salutes the lady about in this way: "Good morning, madam. I have just met your husband and purchased a calf from him. He could not change this $20 bill and told me to call at the house and get $15 change." The good woman supposing it to be all right gives him the requisite change and he departs saying he will call for the calf in a day or two. When the husband comes in and is told of the transaction, he concludes there is some mistake; but as he has the $20 bill he concludes he is not out much. But when he undertakes to pass the bill he discovers it to be a rank counterfeit and then knows it is not all right.

ELKINS' PLEA.

Ex-Deputy Elkins' explanation or reasons for going on the bond to steal $20,000 for the benefit of drones at and away from Harrisburg, does not better his case. It is the miserable excuse of the mileage thieves, "that others had done the same thing." Upon the Elkins logic all the penitentiary doors should be thrown open and the rascals set free because there were rascals before. The Governor did right. His action opens to public gaze the scoundrelism in high places. Neither Elkins nor Reeder clear their skirts by saying others committed the same sin.

Pennsylvania Day.

The executive committee of the Pennsylvania commission to the Nashville Exposition have decided to make October 13th Pennsylvania day. The commission, with the Governor and his staff and the Supreme and Superior courts, will leave on October 8, spending two days at Chattanooga at the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments.

A Postal Order Relating to Minors.

Postmaster General Gary has issued an order announcing that the attention of the department has been called to instances of rental of call and lock boxes to minors. The order says such boxes shall not be so rented without the written consent of the parents and guardians of such minors.

Thinks It's the Best.

H. S. Grove writes us from Texas: "I think no young man or young lady should leave home without a home paper. Having that opinion, and looking over the other county papers, I decided to take the Reporter,—a paper of the news."

Farmers' Institutes.

Prof. Hamilton has made the following appointments of Farmers' Institutes to be held in this county:

At Spring Mills, December 13–14.
At Hublersburg, December 15–16.

RESOERCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

A YOUNG THIEF.

Stole a Bicycle from H. J. Goss, and Two Cows from a Relative.

On Tuesday Allison Woodring, who resides in the vicinity of Port Matilda, drove two Jersey cows from the premises of a relative named Woodring, of the same vicinity, and sold them to Augustus McClain, of Bald Eagle. Mr. McClain gave his check for $30 in payment for the cattle, and Woodring came to town, purchased a cheap suit of clothing at the store of Charles Conrad. He offered the check in payment for the goods. The paper was taken to the Blair County bank, upon which it was drawn, and honored. Woodring receiving the change and clothing then proceeded to get out of town. He next turned up at Philipsburg, where he stole a bicycle and struck for Bellefonte, where he was arrested while attempting to sell the wheel.—Philipsburg *Journal*.

Bought a Residence.

Mr. Clem. Hemphill, of Philadelphia, the son-in-law of Mr. J. R. Lawyers, purchased the W. H. Runkle, Jr., property near the station. The home is one of the handsomest in town and was given in exchange to D. A. Boozer for his interest in the hotel. The price paid by Mr. Hemphill was $2100. Mr. Hemphill is a Philadelphian, and every summer spends several weeks in our valley. He likes the country and will remove here next April.

The Republican Trouble—Arrest of Ex-Sec'y Reeder for Bribery.

The Republican trouble is growing, and has led to the arrest of Ex-Sec'y Reeder, charged with crime in connection with the late senatorial contest. Fellow defendants with Reeder are Assemblyman W. C. Weiss and M. C. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem. Charges of bribery are brought at the instance of friends of John Wanamaker.

"When thieves fall out honest men get their dues."

Died at Phoenixville.

Lewis R. Rhoads a partner of Samuel Slack, of Potters Mills, in the cattle business, died at his home at Phoenixville, Pa., on August 30th, from a paralytic stroke, at the age of 57 years. Mr. Rhoads was well-known all through our valley. For five or six years past he has traveled all through it with Mr. Slack buying cattle from our stock raisers.

Hastings Will Retire.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS on Tuesday denied the reports sent out from Bellefonte that he would be a candidate for Congress from this district. He said no such intentions had ever entered his mind. The Governor stated that he would retire to private life at the expiration of his present term as Governor.

Thanks.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed church desire in this public way to express their appreciation of the kindness of all those whose children took part in the entertainment given in the Grange Park Auditorium on last Tuesday evening.

Another New House.

John Shunk broke ground last week on Hoffer street, near the upper entrance to Grange Park for another dwelling. Along with the four or five in course of erection, will be finished before the winter sets in.

Found Him Dead.

Wednesday Mrs. William Lutz, of near Hall's Station, Clinton county, in hunting her four-year-old son, who had strayed away from home, found him dead in about two feet of water in a stream that runs through the Lutz farm.

Has Five Feet.

A week-old calf on the farm of Jacob A. Bittner, of Lamar township, Clinton county, has five feet instead of the usual number. The extra foot is on the right hind leg and is perfectly formed.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Long's, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—There are yet several months of warm weather and Lewins, Bellefonte offers a most excellent chance for one to save several dollars in purchasing of him. All summer lines have been reduced. The counters must be cleared, and the price they have marked the goods at will move them.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

HANNA'S HUSTLE TO GET BACK INTO THE SENATE.

The Republicans Putting up the Stuff for Work in the Ohio Campaign.—Other Political Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Boss Hanna has all the proverbial thrift of the very rich man. He knows the art of making others pay for what he wants for himself, and he is utilizing it in the Ohio campaign, the Republican National Committee is taking an active part in it and is putting up money liberally to help Hanna get that coveted election to the Senate. To all intents and purposes, Boss Hanna and his man Dick, who are the managers of the Republican campaign in Ohio, control the Republican National Committee and the surplus it had left in its treasury from the big contributions to the McKinley fund, and fears are expressed on the part of Republicans from other states, who had hoped to finger some of that surplus in the Congressional campaign next year, that it will all be spent in Ohio this year, and some of them do not hesitate to say that Hanna ought to use his own money in his efforts to buy his return to the Senate. Boss Hanna is also making the government of the U. S. assist him to the extent of many thousands of dollars, by carrying through the mails free, under Congressional frank, a bulky volume, printed at the Government Printing Office in the form of the Congressional Record and containing speeches and compilations from public documents. This volume as it first appeared, contained extracts from newspapers and was therefore not frankable. The revised edition, now being sent out, has left out the newspaper extracts.

A new Republican candidate for Senator Gorman's seat has added to Republican confusion in Maryland, and to the growing belief in the certainty that the legislature will be carried by the Democrats. Postmaster General Gary is the new candidate, although the announcement of his candidacy was prematurely made. He has got the Senatorial itch very bad, and had hoped by the aid of postmasters and other followers to have had a thoroughly organized machine in every county of the state before allowing it to become public that he was a candidate, but somebody leaked. He refuses now to confirm, deny or in any way discuss the matter. He probably wants to find out "where he is at" before committing himself.

Although Attorney General McKenna was indignantly emphatic in declaring that he did not intend to consult with Mr. McKinley about the opinion he is to give as to the proper construction to be placed upon the clause of the tariff imposing discriminating duties, he did that very thing, and he did not even have the satisfaction of waiting until Mr. McKinley came back to Washington to consult with him, but was ordered up to Somerset, Pa., where Mr. McKinley was to talk the matter over. The opinion is still held back, and it will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting which Mr. McKinley has called. It is probable also that the cabinet will discuss the verbal report made by Consul General Fitz Lee, who is in Washington, on Cuban affairs. It is understood that after this cabinet meeting, Mr. McKinley will go away again to remain a couple of weeks.

In the opinion of the silver men, now in Washington, the action of the Bank of England in deciding to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver, will not prove any direct benefit to silver but they believe it will help silver indirectly by increasing public interest in Europe in the principle of bimettalism. They think that the action on the part of the Bank of England was taken more to conciliate the growing silver sentiment in Great Britain than as a result of the visit of the bimetallic commission to England and its conferences with representatives of the government of Great Britain. Some of the silver men regard the whole business as nothing more than a trick on the part of the gold standard financiers of England to make the silver men there and over here believe that they are gradually coming around to bimetallism of their own accord, in preference to waiting until they are compelled to do so. These gentlemen are firmly of the opinion that England will never willingly adopt bimetallism, and that the only way to get her to do so is to force it, and the way to force it is for the United States to adopt bimetallism independently or in conjunction with as many European Governments as may desire to join the move.

Rev. Christine's Announcement.

Services at Centre Hill, Sunday, at 10.30. At Centre Hall, at 2.30 p. m.

Newspaper Clippers Punished.

J. B. Spangler and W. B. Hackenburg, of Adamsburg, Snyder county, were sentenced by the United States district court at Williamsport on Friday, to thirty days in the Northumberland county jail for conspiring to defraud and using the mails to further the scheme. The defendants inserted advertisements in newspapers, calling for people to collect clippings at $5 per hundred. The applicants for positions were to send ten cents for blanks and later were called upon for a second ten cents, for which, practically, no return was given. The amount of money involved was small, but the principle was the same as in a class of cases the government is desirous of breaking up. Spangler admitted having done what was charged, but contended that he had no intention of committing a wrong. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. In the case of Hackenburg a plea of guilty was entered.

A Novel Divorce.

One day this week a certain man and wife, who resided just below town, mutually agreed to separate and to this end they chose officer Kinney to divide their household effects, which he did to their satisfaction. They then agreed to travel in opposite directions from each other as long as they lived. If they both keep stepping as per agreement, the chances are that it will be a long time before they will fetch up close enough to each other to do any more scrapping in this wicked world.—Houtzdale *Journal*.

Build Up the Town.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage says that "a newspaper whose colums overflow with advertisements of business men has more influence in attracting attention to and building up a town than any other agency that can be employed. People go where there is business. Capital and labor will locate where there is an enterprising community. No power on earth is so strong to build up a town as a newspaper well patronized, and its power should be appreciated."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Chas. Maska and Eve Zember, Clarence.

Lewis W. Dorman and Sancta A. Yearick, Bellefonte.

Miles S. Zimmerman, Pine Glenn, anp Rachael Johnston, Altoona.

John W. Coder, and Bridget M. Ready, Liberty.

Clarence E. Song and Sallie J. Breon' Rebersburg.

Forest M. Emerick and Sadie O. Brumgart, Wolfs Store.

Geo. Beezer Katie Thal, Benner.

Wm. Spear Breon, Penn, and Katie R. Zerby, Haines.

John T. Hart and Laura A. Blowers, Philipsburg.

Wm. Hanston, Winburn, and Effie Conaway, Pine Glenn.

Edward M. Nolan, Wilkinsburg, and Clara C. Anderson, Bellefonte.

Free Delivery for Philipsburg.

During the past week a general post office inspector has been in Philipsburg looking over that territory in regard to the mail delivery. The town and adjoining boroughs have quite a large population who get their mail at that office and they feel quite confident that they will get it.

There seems to be no danger of further outbreak at Hazleton. Soldiers are guarding the company stores to protect them from dynamite.

Debs is expected to address a crowd of 25,000 miners in the middle coal fields.

A couple of robbers were taken from the Ripley county, Indiana, jail, and strung up by a mob. They had troubled that county for a long time.

People in Mississippi towns are fleeing from yellow fever.

The Maryland Republicans have got into a snarl and split.

Gov. Hastings has again left Harrisburg for his Bellefonte home.

The Governor thinks he can soon recall the troops from Hazleton and save further expense.

—A good, neat fitting suit is always desired and every young man is admired who wears clothing up-to-date in cut and goods. Lewins, Bellefonte, has one of the largest lines in the county, and a suit from his store is always bound to please. A large stock from which to select and then the price being always lower than any competitor is what is giving the Philad. Branch the large trade it enjoys.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Ed. Rider while chopping wood cut off the end of his front finger.

The past twelve months have been a period of unparalleled health in this county.

The yellow fever is spreading. Six cases were reported in New Orleans on Sunday.

A railroad wreck in the Indian Territory on Sunday, caused the death of seven persons.

Deputy Att. General Elkin was notified by the Governor to send in his resignation.

The streams began to get low last week there having been no rains for some time.

Among the few who can boast of a fair potato crop are Wm. Sholl and Will Curry.

Last week's hot spell was broken on Sunday, but Monday was back to the old thing again.

Read Chairman Taylor's ringing address to the Centre county Democracy. He meas business.

The Centre county post offices seem to be going in Quay's direction; one can easily "Reeder" that.

ALL the Quay office holders under the Hastings administration are to get orders to step down and out.

Mrs. Hiram Lee on Saturday lost a cape between Pleasant Gap and this place. The finder will please report.

The weather was so hot and dry last week the wheat sown did not germinate, nor will it until there's rain.

Well, all last week, from Sunday to Saturday, had a scorching sun, parching the pasture fields and making all sigh for rain.

Two Good Things: "77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach; 25c. each; at all druggists.

T. F. Moyer, formerly of Miles twp., late proprietor of the Cameron House, at Lewisburg, has leased the Ashland House, at Ashland.

A young man by name Batdorf, of Watsontown, fell between cars on a Penn'a freight train, Tuesday of last week and was cut in pieces.

Bring your job work, plain and fancy, to the Reporter office. Latest styles of type, prices reasonable and work done on short notice.

The good people of the Commonwealth are all resigned to the present pending crop of resignations at Harrisburg. Wade into 'em, Daniel.

Landlord Runkle with his assistants has all he can do this week but handles his crowd of guests well, and is having a Klondike out of the pic-nic.

A colored preacher discoursed in the old Evangelical church, of this place, on last Sabbath afternoon. The collection held for his benefit amounted to 14 cents.

The pic-nic was not as well attended as in former years nor were the exhibits as large in numbers. Interest is seeming to grow less in the affair the past three years.

Wilbur Reeder was really mentioned for Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Reporter predicted all along that lightning was watching a chance to go for him.

Weaver & Boob, the Aaronsburg peach growers, on Monday shipped a car load of their peaches to Ohio. This is the first car load of peaches to go out of Centre county.

From all sections of our county the reports are to the effect that the crop of clover seed this year will be immense, larger than for years. Another good lift for the deserving farmer; some get as much as five bushels to the acre.

This is always a trying week for the water works, it usually being a period of low water, with 10,000 strangers in the town. The managers of the water works have always been sufficient for the occasion, and this week can supply the needs of 25,000 pic-nicers if so many came in on us per day.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments

Sunday, Sep. 19, at Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at Spring Mills at 2 p. m.; at Tusseyville at 7 p. m.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros', Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

⊗ Property of Geo. H. Stover (1958) S. W. Cor Pa. Ave + Kurtz St.

THE NEWS.

There is much excitement at Soda Springs Idaho, over the discovery of what seems to be an extensive deposit of bituminous coal four miles from that city.

Benjamin Zoekler, of Phoenix, Ariz., one of the most extensive cattle dealers in the Southwest, killed himself by a pistol shot back of the head.

The forest fire which has been raging for three weeks in the Black Horn country of Wyoming, continues unabated, and is spreading rapidly, fanned by a high gale.

Reports from Golden, South Santa Fe County, say that in sinking a tubular well to secure a water supply, the drill passed through fifty feet of solid quartz, every foot of which shows free gold.

The railroad soon to be built, connecting Johannesburg, Cal., with Kramer, will eventually pass into the hands of the Sante Fe Company. This will give the Sante Fe a direct route to San Francisco.

Leonard Tuttle was instantly killed and Patrick Cook fatally injured by the fall of a swinging scaffold upon which they were working in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City.

Vessels arriving from Alaska report that the salmon run in the North will break all previous records. The schooner Premier arrived from Unlaska with 2,800 barrels of salmon, and the ship eclipse got 10,500 cases.

Prof. Bozart, the aronaut, who made the balloon ascension at the fair grounds at Chillicothe, Mo., has been fatally injured by the failure of his parachute to open readily. He was about 300 feet in the air when he cut loose.

O. W. Rowe, a traveling salesman, whose home was at Washington Court House, Ohio, was found dead in his room at the Spencer House, in Indianapolis. Rowe had committed suicide by cutting the arteries in his left arm.

Charles R. Reid, of Macon, Ga., a printer on the Macon Telegraph, who shot and killed D. W. Halstead for insulting his wife at a circus performance several months ago, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to three years.

James Robinson, who on the night of August 8, brutally murdered his wife by cutting her throat at their home at Fieldsboro, near Bordentown, N. J., died in the county jail. After the murder of his wife Robinson attempted suicide by slashing his throat with the razor.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court at New York, granted the petition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a limitation of liabilities under section 4283 of the Revised Statute. The steamship Colima, of the company, foundered in the Pacific Ocean on May 27, 1895, and only thirty persons out of the 200 passengers and crew were saved. Many suits for damages are pending.

A government official, writing from the Alaskan gold fields, sends warning that unless the rush is stopped many will die on the trail on the way to Dawson City. The situation is described as appalling.

The shortage in France's wheat crop will not be less than eighty millions, which this country must make good. Russia is also short.

The government will seek a decision from the Supreme Court with reference to the constitutionality of the civil service law.

David Pierce, a California ranchman, is dying from poison from the sting of a mosquito.

The health authorities have begun the work of disinfecting the town of Ocean Springs, Miss., in which the yellow fever first appeared. They report that there are only three suspicious cases there now. The Marine Hospital authorities have sent an outfit for a camp of detention to a place near Ocean Springs. The scare in New Orleans is abating.

Luetgert's love letters to the widow Feldt were read in court at the trial in Chicago, and caused much amusement. Some new and important evidence was brought out by the prosecution.

A report comes from Patrick county, Va., that investigation shows that Henry Wall, who was lynched by a mob, was not the man who assaulted and nearly murdered Miss Sadie Cook.

The steamer Alabama, in a dense fog, ran into the British tramp steamer Erie, lying at anchor off Lambert's Point, but neither vessel was damaged to any extent.

Col. Isaac W. Avery, at one time editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and formerly Minister to Mexico and the South American republics for the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895, feel from the porch of his residence at Kirkwood, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga., and died at noon from the effects of the fall.

Todd Kincaid, president of the Corrunna Coal Company, Owosso, Mich., has notified his miners that since the first of the month the price for digging has been advanced five cents per ton, making the rate from 80 to 90 cents per ton, an advance of from 10 to 25 cents per day to each miner. The advance was given unsolicited.

The inspector of Santiago de Cuba says he has been informed of the existence of beri beri at Guantanamo, and will investigate.

On account of the immense shipments of grain from the West the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies are experiencing considerable trouble in furnishing enough freight cars to meet the demand. All cars that can be spared are forwarded to such Western points as the business requires.

Jose Ventre, the French Anarchist, who recently arrived in Mexico from Spain, will be expelled from the country as a pernicious foreigner, under the Federal Constitution. He was deported from Barcelona merely as a suspect.

Scott and Reuben Gray, brothers and noted desperados, have been captured at Bardwell, Ky., and are held for the murder of J. H. Borden, in March, 1894. The Gray brothers have been fugitives from justice for years.

The confessions of a murder in Rochester, N. Y., by Harry F. Leadley, the bicyclist, who died in Bancroft, Mich., has been shown to be a pure fabrication. Leadley's statements were doubtless the ravings of a mind diseased, it is alleged, from the cigarette habit.

BULL CAUSES FATAL WRECK.

Two Deaths Result from Engine's Striking the Animal.

Train No. 5 on the Wabash Railway, westbound, struck a bull a quarter of a mile west of Foristell, Mo.

Ten cars were derailed. The passengers in the rear cars were thrown to the floor by the shock, but none of them were hurt.

An unknown tramp was instantly killed. Engineer John Egan was fatally hurt. Fireman Grease was badly scalded.

B. F. Vaughn, a Philadelphia millionaire, is just completing one of the finest hunters' lodges in one of the finest game parks in the United States, on North Elk Creek, a few miles from White River, Colorado.

YELLOW FEVER.

Many Cases of the Dread Disease in Mississippi.

VICTIM IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Fever Thought to Have Been Communicated by the Constant Intercourse of Ocean Springs With Ship Island, Where There is a Quarantine Station Located.

A despatch from Jackson, Miss., says: Governor McLaurin has received the following telegram from the two members of the State Board of Health who went to Ocean Springs, Miss., to investigate the yellow fever scare:

"After a most thorough investigation in every conceivable light it is the unanimous opinion of representatives of the Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi State Boards of Health and the marine hospital service that the fever now prevailing in Ocean Springs is yellow fever.

"H. H. HARRELSON.
"J. F. HUNTER.

A telegram from Edwards, Miss., about thirty miles west of here, states that Hon. S. S. Champion, a member of the State Legislature since 1890, and a prominent politician died there from what was supposed to be yellow fever.

A family of nine persons named Anderson living near Edwards, has been sojourning at Ocean Springs. After their return seven of the family were taken sick, and Mr. Champion visited the family to inquire after their health. Two or three days after Mr. Champion was taken sick. The attending physician pronounced the case one of yellow fever.

Officially Declared.

The Louisiana State Board of Health kept faith with its sister bodies of the South and the rest of the country when it made official announcement as a result of a careful autopsy that Raoul Gelpi, 13 years old had died of yellow fever. Gelpi was the son of prominent people here and had been spending some time at Ocean Springs, where he was taken down with fever and brought home. Soon after arriving, despite the best medical attention, he died. Dr. Theard, the physcian in charge, immediately reported to the Board of Health and expressed the opinion that death was due to yellow fever. An autopsy proved that Dr. Theard's diagnosis of yellow fever was correct. Steps were promptly taken to prevent a possible spread of the disease. As the case was one of importation the doctors expressed confidence that they would be able to check the spread of the disease.

The death of young Gelpi naturally caused no little excitement in the city. Physicians, however, expressed no apprehension and stated their belief that it was quite possible to prevent a spread of the disease. The Board ordered a rigid quarantine against all points on the Gulf coast and had taken every precaution to guard all avenues of communication against the entry into the city of any person from Ocean Springs, Biloxi or other points on the Sound which it is thought the fever might reach.

Prompt Restrictive Measures.

The bulletin boards have been thronged, the Board of Health office besieged with the wires freighted with messages to and from the various coast resorts. In the meantime, however, reassuring telegrams arrived from Ocean Springs that the Mississippi Board of Health had taken every precaution possible to circumscribe the limits of the epidemic and prevent its communication to the outside world.

"We have no fear," said Dr. Warmsley, acting president of the Board of Health, "that the fever will spread in New Orleans. The Board of Health is prepared to spend a million dollars to stamp it out and we see no reason to feel alarmed. People ought not to get frightened. This one case was taken charge of in time and such scientific fumigation has been applied to warrant the hope that we shall promptly and effectively stamp out the disease. We have made arrangements to issue a circular to every practicing physician in New Orleans recommending them promptly to report to the Board of Health every suspicious case of fever. We have made arrangements to act promptly in every case and if, unfortunately, other cases of yellow fever shall be brought to our attention, we shall without delay notify the world, through the Associated Press, of the facts."

FINDING GOLD IN CHUNKS.

Wonderful Discoveries in the New Ontario Fields.

A special despatch has been received from Wawa City, the newly laid out town in the Michipicoten gold country on Lake Wawa, Ont.

The embryo town is located in the narrow pass which leads to Laka Wawa from the landing place on the shore of Lake Superior, which is but six miles from the gold fields. The correspondent writes:—

"As to the gold discoveries developing to anything like the indications given, it can be said that quartz has been found that assays over $300 a ton. It is found not in one section, but in different places extending over several thousand acres.

Quartz has been found here containing free gold in chunks as big as kernels of wheat—gold in its pure form, which does not have to be subjected to a chemical process to free it from the rock. Prospectors every day are finding specimens that assay $50 a ton.

"Probably one hundred prospectors are today working in the hills. Several thousand acres have already been claimed, but there are all kinds of disputes about priority of claims and nobody can tell who will get a patent from the Government.

"The country where the discoveries were made has never been opened up for settlement. The only inhabitants are Indians and Hudson Bay traders, and they are few.

MINERS BECOMING INSANE.

Deep Anxiety, Failures and Crime Prevalent at Skaguay.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says:—George B. Kittinger, manager of the Addicks Klondike expedition, arrived from the Skaguay trail on the steamship Queen. He confirms the dark accounts sent out of the condition of affairs at Skaguay.

Miners are breaking down under the terrible strain. Failures are numerous. Thieving and crime had increased to such a degree that the Executive Committee had issued an order that the first person caught stealing would be hanged without the formality of a trial or leave to say his prayer.

CABLE SPARKS.

Four persons were killed and many injured by the derailing of a passenger train at Mayfield, Sussex, England.

Eight Armenians have been sentenced to death at Constantinople for complicity in the recent bomb outrages there.

A special commission will meet shortly to discuss the introduction of universal and compulsory education in Russia.

A storm in England did much damage to trees and crops and resulted in many casualities to shipping in the channel.

Seven persons were killed and many injured at Montreux, Switzerland, by the collapse of an insane asylum building.

It is stated that the Hawaiian government intends to ratify the annexation treaty before the United States Congress does.

A party of four persons ascending Mont Pleureur, in the Alps, were swept by an avalanche into a crevasse 1,000 feet deep.

Rifaat Bey, until recently councillor of the Turkish embassy in London, has been appointed Turkish minister at Washington.

A number of soldiers and some trumpeters were drowned at Weimar, Germany, by the collapse of a bridge over which they were passing.

President Uriburn, of the Argentine Republic, in a message to Congress, advocates increased duties on United States trade as a retaliation against the Dingley bill.

The St. Paul's time from New York to the Needles was 6 days 12 hours and 7 minutes, within a few minutes over an hour of the best eastward record, which was made by the Furst Bismarck.

Official denial is made in Berlin of the report that the German government would demand an explanation from France concerning Premier Meline's message expressing the hope that Alsace-Lorraine would be reunited to France.

Colonel Gordon's British column has arrived at Kohat, India, without having met with any opposition. The Afridis have apparently left the Khyber Pass. An outbreak is reported among the Moplahs, or fanatical Mohammedans, on the Malabar coast of India.

It is asserted in Berlin that the German government will demand from France an explanation of the dispatch sent by Premier Meline, in reply to the message of congratulation of the Alsace Lorraine Society, in which the premier expressed the hope of a reunion of Alsace-Lorraine with the French republic. The German government, it is also asserted, will demand satisfaction for the excesses committed before the German embassy in Paris on the evening of President Faure's return from Russia.

THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "The convention of lawyers which assembled at Alexandria to suggest a revision of the judiciary system of the State proposed some radical changes. Among these was a plan to abolish from the country parishes the district courts, and to substitute for them county or parish judges, one for each parish, to be paid in proportion to the population of each parish. There are to be no longer any district attorneys, but an attorney for each parish to act in criminal cases. In civil causes he could practice his profession as formerly. These proposed parish or county courts are held every month, and by that means the criminal docket could be disposed of without keeping prisoners for long periods at the expense of the State and county, and in this way large savings to the tax-payers are possible. The proposed new plan shows a very considerable increase in the aggregate of salaries, but there can be no doubt that in the end a large economy will result in the dispatch of business, since at the present time the courts are held at intervals of six months, while under the new plan they will have monthly sessions."

An official of the Eagle and Phoenix Cotton Mills, at Columbus, Ga., is quoted as saying: "The Columbus Mills are having all the business they can handle, and in the cotton goods manufacturing line the signs of prosperity are plainly seen." The same gentleman is further quoted as follows: "The mills find a ready market for everything they manufacture, and the demand is brisk. The orders are heavy, too, and the manufacturers are very much encouraged. The price of cotton goods is going up. The buyers appreciate this fact, and are eagerly making offers at the old price—offers which we cannot accept, however. We are selling our products just as fast as we can make them, and some of the mills have orders ahead. Not only in our line but in all branches of trade, I can see the signs of returning prosperity.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says: "For the first time in seven years there is not sufficient available labor in this district to meet the demands of the coal mines and iron furnaces. This condition prevails despite the fact that there is not a strike or labor trouble of any kind in the State. It results from the unprecedented demand for Alabama coal and iron. In addition to the regular domestic coal trade, big shipments are being made to points north of the Ohio river, where the strike prevails, and to Southern ports for shipping. Increased demands for Alabama iron in Europe are pressing the furnaces to fill orders. Coal mines and furnace operators are advertising for labor to meet the requirements of the situation, and labor agents are being placed in the field.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

A Cinemetograph Starts a Blaze that Causes Much Excitement.

A fire in the Orpheum Variety Theatre at San Francisco, Cal., just before the close of the night performance created much excitement and a panic, at which loss of life was narrowly averted. The casualties were confined to slight injuries to a few persons.

In the place there is an electric apparatus known as the cinemetograph, by which pictures are thrown on a white ground on the stage. It is operated from a small closet built on the front of the gallery. The sides of the closet were of muslin. This material caught fire, and began dropping in blazing flakes on the heads of the audience below.

A cry of "fire" was raised, and a rush for the exits was made. One man pushed his arm through a glass door and was badly cut. An elderly lady was thrown down and trodden on, but was revived and taken away by her daughter. A man jumped from a second-story window, and his head was cut in several places. The fire was extinguished before it spread.

Within a few minutes the excitement had subsided, and the performance was continued to the end of the programme with the exception of the cinemetograph pictures.

The Queen Regent of Spain will receive Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister, next week.

CRASH AT NIGHT.

Thirty Persons Killed Near New Castle, Col.

TRAINS MET ON A CURVE.

The Injured Numbered 185—Some Met a Fearful Death in the Flames in Sight of Persons Who Were Powerless to Help Them—Track Strewn with Dead Animals.

A despatch from New Castle, Col., says:—The most disastrous railway wreck that has ever happened in Colorado occurred at 12.15 o'clock Friday morning a mile and a half east of this town.

A west-bound Denver and Rio Grande passenger train was in collision with a Colorado Midland stock train going east. The locomotives and a number of cars in both trains were wrecked.

A short time after the collision fire broke out in the ruins. The mail, baggage and express cars, smoker, day coach and a tourist sleeping car were burned.

A number of passengers were killed outright. Others were pinned in the wreckage, and could not be extricated, perishing in the flames. There were about two hundred passengers. At least twenty-five were killed and as many more were bruised, scalded or burned. Of the injured over six are likely to die of their wounds.

Helpless, They Burned to Death.

The sides of the cars pinned down the passengers, many of whom were burned to death in plain sight of those who wanted to help them. The passenger locomotive exploded, and the cars were ablaze in two minutes afterward. Little baggage and no mail was saved.

In two minutes more both trains would have avoided the wreck, as each engineman could have seen the approach of the other train. The collision occurred on a curve or bend around a mountain and there was no opportunity to slacken speed. The surviving trainmen say the trains were not running fast. The facts seem to be that both the passenger and freight were going at the usual speed—about twenty miles an hour for the passenger and ten or twelve for the freight.

The Rio Grande Junction road, on which the wreck occurred, is a joint track operated by the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland Companies. It is a single standard-guage track twenty-seven miles ong, running from New Castle to Grand Junction and connecting the two roads with the Rio Grande Western. The road is west of the Grand River, and nearly all the way along it are high bluffs on one side of the track and the stream on the other, the river being from fifteen to twenty feet below the surface of the track.

Conductor Burbank Arrested.

The Rio Grande passenger train was due at New Castle at 11.05 P. M., and should have arrived one and a half miles beyond New Castle, where the accident occurred, by 11.10. This train must, therefore, have been one hour late, as the accident occurred at 12.15 A. M.

The most generally accepted theory as to the cause of the wreck seems to be that Conductor Burbank, of the Midland train, anticipating the time of the passenger train, undertook to "steal a station" and beat the passenger into New Castle. Burbank escaped uninjured, and upon orders from Coroner Clark has been put under arrest by the sheriff.

W. L. Hawthorne, conductor of the passenger train, was in the smoking-car at the time of the collision and was thrown about and severely bruised. He says a gas cylinder under one of the wrecked cars exploded and everything appeared to be in flames within a short time.

The passengers in the day coach fared the worst. Out of 29 in the coach, six are known to have escaped. All was confusion, and some may have escaped unnoticed.

Engineman Stuck to His Post.

As in many similar accidents the enginemen were the first to suffer. Engineman Ostrander went down with his hand on the lever.

Robert Holland, fireman on the passenger train, was so severely hurt that he died at five o'clock. Engineman Gordon, of the passenger train, may live, although he is injured, and was at first believed to be fatally hurt. He was thrown over a barb-wire fence by the force of the collision.

Mr. Hines, the Midland fireman, was so severely hurt that the doctors who examined him said he could not recover. He was shockingly burned, but bore his pain bravely.

Lives Saved With an Axe.

Two express messengers on the Rio Grande train saved their lives, but their escape was a thrilling one. They were James C. Foley and William Messemer, both of Denver.

They had piled up the through baggage in one end of the car and were busy with egg cases in the other end when the shock came. Both were pitched headlong about the car, but when it toppled over they were stunned and bruised by the loose baggage.

RAILROAD TO ALASKA.

Company for the Purpose Now Being Organized.

A company is being organized in San Francisco and will be incorporated under the laws of Arizona within the next few days, which has for its object the construction of a narrow gauge railway from tidewater on Prince William Sound up the valley of the much-talked-of Copper River, and thence across the divide to a point on the Yukon River near the boundary line.

The name of the company will be the Alaska Central Railway Company and its capital stock $5,000,000. The promoter of the enterprise is Colonel John Underwood, of this city, and a former extensive railway contractor.

Associated with him he says are Elijah Smith, of New York; John W. Cudahy and P. D. Armour, the Chicago packers, and one or two local capitalists. The proposed road will be about 322 miles long.

The Locust Point yards of the B. & O. are completed and that ocean terminal at Baltimore now has a capacity for 3,600 cars. During the past few weeks the wisdom of making the improvement has been amply demonstrated. Thousands of cars of export grain were handled without a single blockade and with such celerity and ease that the old timers were greatly astonished. The B. & O. has a coal chute at West Fairmount, W. Va., that fills a tender of a locomotive with coal in eight seconds.

PENNSYLANIA ITEMS.

E. S. Baer, a well-known resident of Chambersburg, and an ex-county commissioner, fell over dead from heart disease at his home near Roadside.

Andrew Evancho, a miner at the Buck Mountain Colliery, Eckley, was caught under a huge bowlder of rock and had his back broken, besides receiving other internal injuries.

D. J. Ingalls, an Erie & Pittsburg Railroad employee, was perhaps fatally scalded near Transfer by the bursting of a steam pipe on an engine. His breast and face was literally cooked.

George H. Lutz, the 4-year-old son of William Lutz, of Hall's Station, was drowned in a small stream of water which flows through Lutz's farm.

Rachael Daily, aged 3 years, daughter of Mrs. John H. Daly, of Pittston Avenue, ate several poisonous seeds from a weed. She had a narrow escape from death.

Clarence W. Meade, of Pittsburg, aged 47, was killed by an overdose of morphine which he took to counteract the effects of a spree.

Leonaldo Pealose, a laborer in the Butler mine in Pittston Township, was instantly killed by a fall of rock.

While the family of Frederick A. Fox, of Reading, were at market, thieves entered the house and stole goods to the value of $500.

Miranda Alford, an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum, Danville, escaped from custody and drowned herself in the canal.

James Carneff, of Philadelphia, a lineman, was struck and pinned to the earth by a falling pole at Chester. He was rescued by companions, but is thought to be fatally injured, a collarbone being broken and his ribs crushed. He was removed to the Chester County Hospital.

Robbers broke the seals from a freight car lying on a siding at Quakake and secured nearly $4000 worth of booty, which, it is supposed, they used a team to carry away.

Among the goods missing are a case of fine shoes and twenty pieces of manufactured silk. Detectives are working on clues.

Two masked robbers entered the home of Michael Slater, a prominent farmer, near Mercer, and cruelly tortured him to extort his money from him.

He was awakened by feeling a hand on his throat. He tried to arise, but was forced back on his bed and securely bound with ropes. The robbers then gagged him and searched the house for money.

Failing to find any they returned to their victim and removing the gag from his mouth demanded him to tell where he had his money hidden. Slater refused to tell, and taking a lamp they applied the flame to his feet.

The old man not being able to endure the awful pain, told where the money was secreted. The robbers then departed after securing an unknown amount.

The robbery was not discovered until morning, when friends found Slater crawling along the road on his hands and knees, the flesh being burned from the bottom of his feet. There is no clue. He is in a serious condition.

Harry L. Claybaugh, of No. 209 Howard Avenue, Altoona, an employee of the lower shops, shot himself through the head and expired almost instantly. The suicide was head bookeeper under H. A. Gardner, late cashier of the Second National Bank and now a fugitive from justice for alleged defalcations.

The books of that institution had been changed so as to deceive the bank examiner and Mr. Claubaugh was naturally involved in the scandal attending the failure of the bank. Everything has been adjusted, but Mr. Claybaugh had never ceased to worry over the affair and had at times shown unmistakable signs of mental aberration.

Claubaugh is the second case of suicide in connection with the failure of the Second National Bank, the other being that of Bank Examiner William Miller, shot himself while trying to untangle the accounts of the runaway cashier.

George Durner, a young barber, and two friends were standing on the street at Oil City engaged in conversation. Durner had a paper knife in his hands and one of his friends in a joking manner took the knife and struck Durner on the chest.

Durner felt a stinging sensation in his chest and upon examination by a doctor, a three-inch cut was found just above the heart. The wound is in a vital spot and may prove serious.

Mrs. Margaret Yearick, a widow, who was housekeeper for James Henry, at Oak Grove this county, was fatally burned.

She was alone in the house and was going upstairs when an oil lamp exploded, the burning oil setting fire to her clothes. Neighbors heard her screams and came to her assistance, too late to save her. The woman lingered a few hours in great agony.

INNOCENT MAN LYNCHED.

A Mob's Terrible Mistake in Patrick County, Va.

From Patrick county, Va., comes a report that Henry Wall, the white man about twenty-two years old, who was lynched by an angry mob near Friends' Mission Sunday, is not the man wanted for the brutal criminal assault upon Miss Sadie Cook, a beautiful, young white woman. Miss Cook was found in an unconscious condition, with fourteen ugly gashes upon her body and head, and her skull fractured. Further investigation showed that she had been criminally assaulted. Young Wall was arrested on suspicion, and was in charge of Constable Childress. Early in the night Sheriff Woolwine went to sleep within half a mile where Childress was guarding the prisoner. A mob came and took away the prisoner. He was promptly lynched without the crowd having any proof of his guilt.

Further investigation was made, and there was practically no evidence to convict Wall of the crime.

SIX YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

Disaster Ends a Yachting Trip on Lake St. Clair.

The capsizing of the sloop yacht Blanche B. near Windmill Point, in Lake St. Clair, Mich., resulted in the drowning of six young men.

A party of ten chartered the yacht and went up the lake on a sail. When near the mouth of Fox Creek and nearly off Windmill Point three of the party climbed out on the boom and commenced to rock the craft, which being heavily ballasted, lurched over and capsized, going to the bottom.

E. Tremlett Carter, a celebrated English electrical engineer, recently inspected the electric equipment of the B. & O. at Baltimore, as the London Underground Railway has adopted the style of motors that the B. & O. uses in the Baltimore tunnel. At the conclusion of his inspection, Mr. Carter said it was the most complete and economically handled plant he had ever seen and that he had never been in a tunnel that was so absolutely free from smoke.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

Disastrous Collision on a Western Road.

SOME BURNT TO DEATH.

The Boilers of Three Locomotives Exploded and Tore a Huge Hole in the Ground—The Accident Occurred on the Santa Fe Road, Three Miles East of Emporia, Kansas.

A despatch from Emporia, Kan., says:—One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Santa Fe Railroad occurred three miles east of Emporia at 7.30 o'clock P. M. Twelve or fifteen persons were killed and as many more were severely hurt. Hon. Wm. J. Bryan was on one of the trains, but he escaped injury.

The fast mail going east and the Mexico and California express, west-bound, were in collision. The Mexico and California express was pulled by two locomotives, and when they struck the one drawing the fast mail the boilers of all three exploded and tore a hole in the ground so deep that the smoking car of the west-bound train went in on top of the three locomotives and two mail cars.

The passengers in this smoking car escaped through the windows. The front end of the car was enveloped in a volume of stifling smoke and steam rushing up from the wreck below, and the rear door was jammed tight in the wreck of the car behind.

The wreck caught fire, and the smoking car was quickly burned to ashes. In climbing out of this car several men fell through to the wreck below, and it is impossible to tell now whether they escaped or were burned to death.

The west-bound train carried seven or eight coaches, and its passengers included many excursionists who had been to hear Mr. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlingame. Mr. Bryan was riding in the rear Pullman coach. He states that nothing but a heavy jolt was felt by the passengers in his car.

Mr. Bryan was one of the most energetic men in the crowd of rescuers. He helped to carry out the dead and wounded and gave the greatest attention to their care.

The engineman of the westbound train had received orders to meet the fast mail at Emporia and was making up lost time. These two are the fastest trains on the Santa Fe system, and the westbound train must have been running at a speed of at least forty miles an hour. It was going around a slight curve when the collision occured.

There was not more than a dozen passengers on the fast mail, all in one coach, and while none of them were seriously injured, their shaking up was terrible. Every seat in the coach was torn from the floor and many floor planks came up with the seats.

John Sweeney was thrown over three seats and through a window, but escaped with only scratches and bruises. The other cars of the fast mail were wrecked.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 90
High Grade Extra			5 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	99		1 03
CORN—No. 2 White	37		38
Oats—Southern & Penn	20		24½
RYE—No. 2	53½		53⅝
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00		13 50
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	10 00		10 50
Wheat Blocks	5 00		5 50
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	75
No. 2			60
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			70
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	9½	@	10
City Cows	7¾		8½
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	50	@	55
Sweets	1 35		1 40
ONIONS	1 50		1 75
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	7	@	7¼
Clear ribsides	6		6½
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	19½	@	20
Under Fine	18		19
Creamery Rolls	19		20
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	10	@	10¼
N. Y. Flats	10½		10¾
Skim Cheese	5		7
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	14	@	14½
North Carolina	13		14
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	8	@	8½
Ducks, per lb	8		9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 00
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		100
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		100

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06		1 06⅛
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	37		37⅝
OATS—No. 3	24½		24⅝
BUTTER—State	10		16½
EGGS—State	17		18
CHEESE—State	9		9½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 01⅜		1 02
CORN—No. 3	36		36⅛
OATS—No. 2	25		26⅛
BUTTER—State	17		18
EGGS—Penna ft	16½		17

SWEETES' LITTLE FELLER.

Sweetes' little feller—
  Everybody knows;
Dunno what ter call him,
  But he mighty like a rose

Lookin' at his mammy
  Wid eyes so shiny-blue,
Make you think dat heaven
  Is comin' clost ter you!

When he's dar a-sleepin'
  In his little place,
Think I see de angels
  Lookin' through the lace.

When the dark is fallin'—
  When de shadders creep,
Den dey comes on tip-toe
  Ter kiss him in his sleep.

Sweetes' little feller—
  Everybody knows;
Dunno what ter call him,
  But he mighty like a rose!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Mistaken Identity

Sorren Qvist was the pastor of the little village church of Vellby, in Jutland. He was a man of excellent moral character, generous, hospitable and diligent in the performance of his sacred duties; but he was a man of constitutionally violent temper—a scourge to his household and a humiliation to himself.

He was a widower, with two children—a daughter, who kept house for him, and a son, holding an officer's commission in the amy.

At Ingvorstrup, a village not far from Vellby, dwelt a cattle farmer. Morten Burns, who was in ill-repute with his neighbors. The man paid court to the pastor's daughter, but his suit was rejected by both parent and child.

Morten Burns had a poor brother named Niels, who was a shiftless and lazy fellow, and withal quarrelsome. Soren Qvist, needing a farm hand, hired this scapegrace brother of the man who hated him. Niels Burns was constantly provoking the pastor's naturally irritable temper by his indolence and impudence.

Their relations as master and servant culminated in the mysterious disappearance which is the basis of a celebrated tragedy. Niels had been sent to dig a piece of ground in the pastor's garden; but the pastor found him not digging, but leisurely resting on his spade and cracking nuts which he had plucked.

The pastor scolded him angrily. The man retorted that it was no business of his to dig in the garden, at which Soren struck him twice in the face, and the man, throwing down the spade, retaliated. Thereupon the old pastor lost all self-control, and seizing the spade, he dealt the farm hand several blows with it.

Niels Burns fell to the earth like one dead, but when his master, in great alarm, raised him up, he broke away, leaped through the garden hedge, and made off into the neighboring wood. From that time he was seen no more.

Before long Morten Burns, the rich brother of the missing farm-hand, was hinting around the village that the parson had killed Niels and hidden his body. These rumors and insinuations passed from mouth to mouth, and as the farm-hand had disappeared the suspicion began to grow that the pastor had guilty knowledge of his end.

Finally Morten Burns appeared before the District Magistrate with three witnesses and charged the pastor with the murder of his brother. Two of these were a widow named Karsten and her daughter Else, who had been witnesses of the final struggle between the clergyman and the farm hand.

The third witness was a cottager named Larsen. On the night of the day following Niels Burns's disappearance he was returning home very late from Tolstrup, and was passing along the footpath which flanked the pastor's garden, when he heard the sound of some one digging.

Seeing that it was clear moonlight, he determined to find out who it was that was working in the garden at that late hour. He slipped off his wooden shoes, climbed up the hedge and parted the tops of the hazel bushes. Then he saw the pastor, in a green dressing gown and with a white nightcap on his head, busied in levelling the earth with a spade; but more than this he did not see, for the pastor turned suddenly around, as if some sound had struck his ear, and Larsen, being afraid of detection, let himself down and ran away.

Thereupon the pastor's garden was searched under the direction of the Magistrate. The pastor welcomed the searching party and called his farm servants to aid. He was confident that they would find nothing to confirm the accusation against him. The man Larsen was asked to point out the place where he had seen the pastor digging in the moonlight. He pointed to a heap of cabbage stalks and refuse.

They had not dug long when one of them cried out: "Heaven preserve us!" and as all present crowded to look a hat was visible above the earth.

"That is Niels's hat," cried Morten. "I know it well. Here is a security we shall find him. Dig away!" he shouted with fierce energy, and was almost as eagerly obeyed.

Soon an arm appeared and in a few minutes the entire corpse was disinterred. There seemed to be no doubt that it was the missing man. The face could not be recognized, for the features had been destroyed by blows: but all his clothes, even unto his shirt with his name on it, were identified by his fellow servants.

There was no alternative but to arrest the pastor on the spot. He most willingly surrendered himself, merely protesting his innocence. "Appearances are against me," he said; "surely this must be the work of Satan and his ministry; but He still lives who will at his pleasure make my innocence manifest. Take me to prison. In solitude and in chains I will await what He in His wisdom shall decree."

The pastor was arrested and taken to jail. Next day the preliminary judicial examination was held. Two farm servants and a dairy maid, all in the employ of the accused pastor, testified that on the day of the murder they had been sitting near the open window in the servants' room and had heard the pastor and the man Niels quarrelling until they came to blows.

They added that they had twice before heard the pastor threaten Niels with his life. The dairy maid deposed that on the night when Larsen saw the pastor in the garden she was lying awake in bed and heard the door leading from the passage into the garden creak, and that when she rose and peeped out she saw the pastor in his dressing gown and nightcap go out nto the garden. What he did there she saw not; but about an hour afterward she again heard the creaking of the door.

When asked what he had to say in his defense the pastor replied solemnly: "So help me God, I will say nothing but the truth. I struck deceased with the spade, but not otherwise than that he was able to run away from me and out of the garden. What became of him afterward or how he came to be buried in my garden, I know not.

"As for the evidence of Larsen and the dairymaid, who say they saw me in the garden in the night, it is either a foul lie or a hellish delusion. I have no one on earth to speak in my defense."

When, some weeks later, the trial came on two more witnesses were produced. They declared that on the oft-mentioned night they were proceeding along the road which runs from the pastor's garden to the wood when they met a man carrying a sack on his back, who passed them and walked in the direction of the garden. His face they could not see, inasmuch as it was concealed by the overhanging sack, but as the moon was shining on his back they could plainly descry that he was clad in a pale-green coat and a white nightcap. He disappeared near the pastor's garden hedge.

No sooner did the pastor hear the evidence of the witnesses to this effect than his face turned an ashy hue and he cried out in a faltering voice: "I am fainting," and was so prostrated in body that he had to be taken back to prison.

There, after a period of severe suffering, to the intense astonishment of every one, he made to his friend, the District Magistrate, who had first arrested him, the following strange confession:

"From my childhood, as far back as I can remember, I have ever been passionate, quarrelsome and proud, impatient of contradiction and ever ready with a blow. Yet have I seldom let the sun go down on my wrath, nor have I borne ill will to any one. When but a lad I slew in anger a dog which one day ate my dinner which I had left in his way. When, as a student, I went on foreign travel, I entered on slight provocation into a broil with a German youth in Leipsic, challenged him, and gave him a wound that endangered his life."

After a pause of anguish he continued: "I will now confess the crime which no doubt I have committed, but of which I am, nevertheless, not fully conscious. That I struck the unhappy man with the spade I knew full well, and have already confessed, whether it were with the flat side or with the sharp edge I could not in my passion discern; that he fell down and afterward again rose and ran away—that is all that I know to a surety. What follows—heaven help me!—four witnesses have seen, namely, that I fetched the corpse from the wood and buried it, and that this must be substantially true I am obliged to believe, and I will tell you wherefore.

"Three or four times in my life that I know of, it has happened to me to walk in my sleep. The last time—about nine years ago—I was next day to preach a funeral sermon over the remains of a man who had unexpectedly met with a frightful death. I was at a loss for a text, when the words of a wise man among the ancient Greeks suddenly occurred to me: 'Call no man happy until he be in his grave.'

"To use the words of a heathen for the text of a Christian discourse was not, methought, seemly, but I then remembered that the same thought, expressed in well nigh the same terms, was to be met somewhere in the Apocrypha. I sought and sought, but could not find the passage. It was late; I was wearied by much previous labor; I therefore went to bed and soon fell asleep. Greatly did I marvel the next morning when on arising and seating myself at my writing desk I saw before me, written in my own handwriting on a piece of paper: 'Let no man be deemed happy before his end cometh.' (Syrach., xi., 34.)

"Mark now—when the two witnesses this morning delivered their evidence before the Court, then my previous sleep-walkings suddenly flashed across me, and I likewise recalled that in the morning after the night during which the corpse must have been buried, I had been surprised to see my dressing-gown lying on the floor just inside the door, whereas it was always my custom to hang it on a chair at my bedside.

"The unhappy victim of my unbridled passion must in all likelihood have fallen down dead in the wood, and I must, in my sleepwalking, have followed him thither. Yes—the Lord have mercy!—so it was, so it must have been."

On the following day sentence of death was passed upon the prisoner—a sentence which many felt was severe, but not Soren Qvist. He longed, he said, for death, and he maintained his strength of mind to the last, and from the scaffold he addressed to the bystanders a discourse of much power, which he had composed in prison during his last days. Then he was beheaded.

One and twenty years after Pastor Soren Qvist of Vellby had been accused, tried, condemned and executed for the murder of his serving-man, an old beggarman applied for alms to the people of Aalsoe, the parish adjoining Vellby.

Suspicions were aroused by the exact likeness the beggarman wore to Morten Burns of Ingvorstrup, who had lately died, and also by the curious and anxious inquiries the man made concerning events long past.

The pastor of Aalsoe, who had buried Morten Burns, took the vagabond to his parsonage, and there the fellow, all unconscious of the portentous nature of the admission, acknowledged that he was Niels Burns, the very man for whose supposed murder the pastor had suffered the shameful death of a criminal.

The truth may be summed up briefly. Morten had nursed a mortal hatred of Soren Qvist from the time he refused him his daughter and had determined on revenge. It was he who compelled Niels to take service with the pastor; he had spurred him on to his repeated offences, in the expectation that violence would result, owing to the pastor's hasty temper, and had carefully nursed the feud which arose between master and man. Niels told him daily all that took place.

On leaving the garden on that fatal day he had run over to Ingvorstrup to acquaint his brother with what had happened.

Morten shut him up in a private room that no one might see him.

Shortly after midnight, when the old village was asleep, the two brothers went to a place where the roads crossed each other, and where two days previously, according to the custom of that time, a suicide had been buried—a young man of about Niels's age and stature. By the light of a lantern, in spite of Niels's reluctance and remonstrance, they dug up the corpse and took it into Morten's house.

Niels was made to strip and don a suit of Morten's, and the corpse was clad, piece by piece, in Niels's cast-off clothes, even to the very earring. Then Morten battered the dead face with a spade and hid it in a sack until the next night, when they carried it into the wood near Vellby parsonage and buried it.

"And now," said the vengeful Morten to his brother, "you go your way. Here is a purse with $100—make for the frontier, and never set foot on Danish soil again."

Niels did as he was commanded and enlisted for a soldier, suffered great hardships, lost a limb and finally returned to his native place a mere wreck.

This true story is still the foremost cause celebre of Danish jurisprudence. —Louisville Commercial.

New Material for Matches.

It is predicted that paper is the coming material for matches. The prospect of the wooden match industry being appreciably affected by a new process for manufacturing matches of paper is held to be extremely probable, particularly as the best wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerably cheaper than the wooden product and weigh much less, which counts for much in exportation. The sticks of the matches consist of paper rolled together on the bias. The paper is rather strong and porous, and, when immersed in a solution of wax, stearine and similar substances, sticks well together and burns with a bright, smokeless and odorless flame. Strips one-half inch in width are first drawn through the combustible mass and then turned by machinery into long, thin tubes, pieces of the ordinary length of wood or wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine. When the sticks are cut to size they are dipped into phosphorus, also by machinery, and the dried head easily ignites by friction on any surface.

There is some talk of utilizing the new invention in the manufacture of matches on an extensive scale for export in India. The invention involves no waste whatever, and the paper is delivered in rolls like the telegraph tape, and converted at one operation into match-sticks, and by a second into matches that would dry without stoving for a large part of the year in India. One thing, however, must be made sure of—that a wax is used which will harden at a shade temperature of .140 degrees Fahrenheit at least.—Boston Transcript.

Zulu "Bobbies."

The Zulu, once the brave warrior of South Africa, is now South Africa's policeman. There are 250 of him under the command of a white chief inspector and five white sub-inspectors. These two hundred and fifty policemen have to keep in order 175,000 people, all but 1,200 of them natives, and to patrol 9,000 square miles of territory. The policemen who are fathers of marriageable daughters have an advantage over the plain citizens, in that they may demand of suitors thirty cows, while the ordinary citizen may claim only ten for his daughters.

The average height of the Scotch is about five feet ten inches.

PIONEER PROSPECTORS.

ADVENTURES OF THE FIRST YUKON GOLD MINERS.

A Party of Seventy-two, Including "Seattle Nell," Almost Starved in the Midst of Their Useless Wealth---Rescued by the Thetis.

The present gold fever in Alaska reminds Lieutenant Edward Simpson, who is in charge of the Baltimore branch of the hydrographic office of the United States Navy, of an early experience to which he was a party. He was an officer on the Thetis when she rescued seventy-two stranded miners and their gold on the coast of Alaska in 1889.

Previous to 1889 a miner named "California Pete" had left Juneau, on the southern coast of Alaska, and gone over land to the headwaters of the Yukon river. In the course of time Pete did not return, and rumors floated among the miners of Juneau that Pete had "struck it rich." Seventy-two miners and Seattle Nell decided that what was "good enough" for California Pete would also suit them, and they decided to follow his trail and strike out for fortune.

Juneau originally consisted of a settlement of seven Indians, but upon the discovery of gold the population included, as a miners' newspaper stated, "3000 men and seventy odd women." It was from this field that the seventy-two miners and Seattle Nell started into the bleak north. They were ten days on a steamer, which worked its way through the islands and narrow waters to the foot of Chilcoot pass. Here they shouldered their supplies and scant mining implements and statrted through the divide. Seattle Nell had taken along several kegs of alcohol, with which she intended to mix brown sugar and water and sell it as whisky. The miners carried no liquors themselves, as they did not want any fighting, and, though Nell was welcome, her alcohol was not. The beast of burden stumbled in the divide, and Nell's alcohol rolled down a precipice and was lost. The way she stormed about it was a caution.

After two days' tramping the prospectors were out of the pass and at the headwaters of the Yukon river. Here they took canoes and ran down with the current, after many spills in the rapids, to Forty Mile creek, which is the centre of the recent discoveries. They had arranged that a steamer was to travel the 1,500 miles up the river when the season opened, and take home those who wished to go by the water route. When the vessel arrived at Forty Mile creek the men had met with little luck, they had no money, and the vessel left them behind. Afterward every man out of the seventy-two had found at least $800 worth of the yellow metal, others had $1,500, some had $2,000 and one had $3,000.

Their wealth was useless, however, in the Alaskan wilderness, as there was no food to buy and supplies were running short. If they had been put on short rations the food would have been consumed six months before the next steamer was due. Starvation stared them in the face. It was almost impossible to go up the stream against the rapids, and then attempt Chilcoot Pass in the winter season. The seventy-two and Seattle Nell decided to drift with the Yukon river 1,500 miles to its mouth at St. Michael, where a vessel stopped at rare intervals, and the few Indians at the place did not see any one from civilization for six months or a year.

By rare good luck the United States steamer Thetis was returning from the Arctic sea, whither she had been sent to look for a lost whaler. She stopped off St. Michael to land a native interpreter. And this was just five days after the miners had arrived at the settlement. As a boat put off from the Thetis the occupants were startled to hear a rattle of revolvers, the boom of guns and pandemonium generally at sleepy St. Michael. The seventy-two stranded men had seen the Stars and Stripes and were frantic in their efforts to attract attention. The men begged to be taken back to civilization. The captain of the Thetis sent three officers ashore to see if they were really in need. The seventy-two men met in a room twenty-five feet square. The uniformed officers were given seats. After much coughing and nudging of one another, the uncouth, but big-hearted, committee succeeded in stating their difficulties. They were not used to standing up and making addresses. All the men were taken aboard and shipped as seamen for their rations.

As Seattle Nell was a woman, she could not be taken aboard a United States man-of-war, and she was left in the wilderness with the Indian settlement, to wait months for a steamer. Aboard the ship the miners did not know a rope, but, if it was shown to them and it had to be pulled, it was manned with a will. They were big and strong, but on the first day out a gale prostrated them with seasickness. California Pete was found lying on deck unable to get up or even smile, and when an officer summoned him he could only raise his hat as respectful recognition. They placed their gold in charge of the ship's paymaster and refused receipts. When the Thetis landed them at Sitka the men wanted to pay for the passage, but this was not permitted, and then they desired to entertain the whole ship's company, but the Thetis had to proceed south. —Baltimore American.

The Japanese Language.

The Japanese language is a combination of the tongue of the ancient inhabitants of the island, and is, therefore, unlike other languages. Literature was introduced into Japan from China with the religion of Buddha, but the words of pronunciation have been so softened to fit the melodious Japanese tongue that the Japanese cannot understand the Chinese, nor the Chinese the Japanese. As a large proportion of the Chinese characters are used, it is not difficult for the Chinese and Japanese to communicate by writing. The difficulty of learning to write the Japanese language is very great, as, in addition to the Japanese alphabet, some 15,000 to 20,000 Chinese characters must be memorized, and the eye and hand trained to distinguish and delineate them. An American started the first newspaper, in 1871, with 1,200 characters, but was compelled to increase them, and now uses 12,000. In the printing office each compositor sits at the desk, with the letters of the Japanese alphabet within his reach, while boys bring the Chinese characters from their numerous places for him to set up. The Japanese literature is rich in works of fiction, fables, legends and poetry, and as they are generally written in Japanese, they are largely read by the common people.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

NEW CAVE IN INDIANA.

Exploring Party Has Gone More Than a Mile Into It.

From New Middleton, Harrison Co., Ind., comes the story of a new cave of wonderful beauty which has just been discovered. The first explorers report that they could hear voices in the cave, but were unable to locate the direction from which they came, and this story has revived the tradition that pigmies once inhabited the Marengo cave, about twenty miles distant.

The country under which the cave lies is full of basin-like depressions, as if the land had sunk, but immense forest trees growing in these basins show that the terrestrial disturbance took place a long time ago. Men clearing away a fallen tree on the farm of Henry Fleiss, near New Middleton, discovered the new cave entrance at the foot of a low hill. A current of air came from the cavern, and this suggested to them that there was probably water in it, but an exploration of the first apartment of the cave showed it to be perfectly dry, with a brisk current of air flowing through it. In one side was an opening about two feet wide. Passing through this the exploring party found themselves at the head of a flight of thirty-two well worn steps, which had the appearance of having been cut by man. From this room a second flight of thirty-two steps led to a still lower level. These steps were so worn as to be almost perpendicular, and the descent had to be made with the aid of a rope.

The exploring party traveled on a descending grade of about fifty degrees for more than a mile, when they came to an abrupt precipice. Up to this point the cavern had been as dry as an ordinary cellar, but at the top of the precipice a noise like the roaring of a cataract could be heard. Plummets were let down over the precipice at various points, and the bottom was found to be forty feet down. The ceiling was low at this point, but there was room enough to rig a tackle, so the party descended. On this next level the cave was found to widen and played beautiful stalactites, which reflected the colors of the rainbow as they glowed in the light of the torches. Every word uttered was re-echoed many times. A pretty little stream ran through the stalagmites with a faint ripple. A water snake, several kinds of eyeless fish and a toad were the only life found.

This part of the cave has been explored for nearly half a mile. There are thought to be lateral exits among the hills and these will be hunted for as soon as possible. There are also supposed to be other passages of the cave leading from the second level, which are now covered with debris. These also will be explored.

A Venerable Yew-Tree.

In the churchyard at Darley Dale, England, is the most venerable yew-tree in the world. Many authorities claim for it a fabulous age, making it as much as three thousand years old. It is thirty-three feet in girth; but its trunk has suffered not a little from the modern Goths and Vandals, who have carved their names in the bark, and employed other methods of mutilation. The tree is now fenced round to save it from further insult; "and whatever may be its precise age," says Rev. Dr. John Charles Cox, "there can be little doubt that this grand old tree has given shelter to the early Britons when planning the construction of the dwellings that they erected not many yards to the west of its trunk; to the Romans who built up the funeral pyre for their slain comrades just clear of its branches; to Saxons, converted, perchance, to the true faith by the preaching of Bp. Diuma beneath its pleasant shade; to the Norman masons, chiseling their quaint sculptures to form the first stone house of prayer erected in its vicinity; and to the host of Christian worshippers, who, from that day to this, have been borne, under its hoary limbs, in women's arms to the baptismal font, and then on men's shoulders to their last sleeping-place in the soil that gave it birth."—London Public Opinion.

To bore a hole half way through the sole of a shoe is said to prevent its squeaking. The reason assigned for the cure is that the air between the layers of leather is released by the boring.

The Gairnsbiel shootings, about 8,000 acres in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, belonging to Forquharson of Ivercald have been let to an American named Cabot.

MARKETING IN PARIS.

People Buy in Homeopathic Quantities in Many Different Places.

As it is more and more the tendency among Americans to select some specialty of profession, the same proclivity is displayed in Paris in a rude way among provision dealers. The butcher sells only beef, mutton and lamb. The tripier has sole claim to the head, brains, liver, heart, feet, etc. If one wishes fowl he must go to the fruitier, and there are others who have the monopoly of game. If two men hire a room in the same building the goods of one cannot be like those of his neighbor. With this brief suggestion of the divisions it is easy to see that marketing becomes something more than giving an order over a telephone wire.

The streets in the morning are quite filled with women making their daily purchases. Nearly every woman carries a basket or net bag. Since fruit and vegetables seldom have paper, the latter discloses much of her bill of fare. Being obliged to go to each store, she generally carries her groceries. But they may be delivered by a boy who balances a flat basket on his head and often reads a newspaper on the way. He would make a good messenger boy! The greater part of trading is done outside the store at low counters, or with street venders. To their carts is attached a harness which either monsieur or madame slips over the shoulders. The women's voices, as they call their wares, are fearfully vibrant and heavy. Those must have been terrible sounds given by the starving market women when they attacked the palace at Versailles. The loud cry of one, advertising her goods makes the stranger shudder.

Other women, in contrast to these, are those who sell fish in the great wholesale markets. They are rich. They wear a bonnet with real lace, and true diamonds glitter on their unclean, odorous hands. Their dress is of excellent material covered with a white apron.

The baker, with a suit of white, is patronized for bread, at least by nearly every family in Paris. It is found in all shapes and varieties. Just before it is taken from the oven steam is turned in upon it, giving it a very brown crust. It is said that France has been famed for its bread since the seventeenth century. It seems very possible, if one were to judge the date of the make from the hardness of its crust! The French breakfast consists of a roll and a cup of coffee.

The workmen, who have twelve hours a day of labor, take a roll or two for the second meal as well, with a supplement at "the seller of wines." Children at play eat bread as "young America" eats candy and chews gum. Passers-by carry bread, without a wrapping, under the arm or in work aprons, or a child measures his length with a long, narrow stick of it. A partial loaf has often with it one thick slice added to make the weight exact. But it must be a fastidious person who insists on having his bread done up in paper.

Traffic on the Great Lakes.

Five years ago there was not a vessel on these lakes that displaced 5,000 tons when floating on the St. Mary's river. To-day there are not fewer than twenty high-powered steel screw stermers which displace about 8,500 tons on the same draft of water. This represents, says Cassier's Magazine, an average increase in the carrying capacity of no less than 70 per cent., and the percentage increase in register tonnage is still higher. Steel cargo steamers, 415 feet in length and 48 feet in breadth, are now being constructed.

These dimensions are greater than those of the average modern ocean steamer, though several British cargo steamers are about 100 feet longer and their depth and draft of water is much greater. The carrying capacity of this new lake fleet will equal 3,500,000 tons of ore, transported from the head of Lake Superior to Lake Erie in one season of navigation.

It is well known that the number of vessel passages through the St. Mary's canal is much larger than the number of vessel passages through the Suez canal per annum, the number of such passages being as follows: Suez canal, 3,434 steamers; Soo canal, 17,956. The tonnage of the former is 8,448,246, and of the latter, 16,806,781 tons. Thus, it is seen that the tonnage passing the Soo canal during only seven months of a year is 99 per cent. greater than the tonnage passing the Egyptian canal in twelve months.

Population of Large Cities.

Here is a scale of the increase of population of the large cities of the world between 1800 and 1890, compiled from a recent publication. During the intervals named Amsterdam, Birmingham, Brussels, Manchester and Rome have been doubled, Copenhagen and Marseilles tripled, and Prague, Lyons, St. Petersburg, Paris and London quadrupled. In Dresden, Cologne, Breslau, Hamburg and Vienna, the population is five times more numerous than it was in the beginning of the century; it is six times greater in Liverpool and Warsaw; seven times greater in Sheffield and Glasgow; eight times in Munich; nine times in Leipzig, Budapest and Berlin, and ten times in Baltimore. But nowhere has the increase been so phenomenal as in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Brooklyn. The first two now have twenty-five times as many inhabitants as in 1800, while in Chicago they have increased in the proportion of 1 to 245, and in Brooklyn they are 339 times as many as they were a hundred years ago.

Second and deep mourning show in skirt and bodice many of the daintiest conceits in dress furnitures.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 16

An explosion of dynamite in a mine shaft at Johannesburg, caused the death of five white men and twenty-five Kaffirs.

Jenerals, kernels and majers are getting plenty in politics, yet none of 'em knows the difference between shoulder arms and a noodle soup.

IT is truly sad to remark that thus far the Dingley tariff is falling many millions short in producing the revenue promised, and is not earning near as much as the Wilson bill.

It is the Quay fellows who pick the plums in this county. The other fellows can't even look through the knot holes of the fence without having tobacco juice spit in their faces. That G. O. P!

The arctic whaler Nevach, was caught in an ice pack in the Arctic Ocean. The vessel was crushed in the ice, and 31 of the crew were crushed by the ice or frozen to death. In all 42 lives were lost.

There is no dissatisfaction with the ticket nominated at Reading—Democrats everywhere are pleased with the nominees. With the fight now on among the Republicans the Democrats may carry the state.

The trust organs keep sneering at the 53 cent dollars and would make the farmer believe that he escaped a great calamity. Fools! that "53 cent dollar" is all the go and the farmer is only too glad to take one of them for his bushel of wheat. That's so.

The fight among the state Republicans is on and the fur is flying like seventy. Honest public sentiment is with the state administration and unfavorable to Quay. Those Republicans who desire to break the grip of boss Quay and the corruptionists now have an apportunity to show it.

The search for new gold fields is one of the events of the times. Since the Klondike fever set in gold has been discovered in paying quantities within the last two months in six Territories and eleven States, and in California, Nevada and Colorado there have been new finds of a promising character.

Mr. Bryan, late candidate for President, was in last week's awful rail-road wreck in Kansas, and he was in the fortunate list of the uninjured. As soon as he realized what had occurred he hurried to the assistance of the victims, being one of the first to lend a helping hand, and a persistent worker until everything had been done that could be done for the relief of the wounded and suffering.

Matters continue to look gloomy for Ireland. The harvest is as bad as can be in the west of Ireland, and it is pretty sure there will be not only a food but a fuel famine. Not only are the potatoes rotting in the ground, with the grain crops beaten down by rain and not worth reaping; but the turf cut will not dry. Unless there is exceptional weather within in the next few days a famine is a certainty.

The Altoona Tribune, Rep., gives its opinion of our congressman Arnold thus:

"Congressman Arnold, of Clearfield county, is said to have sent a letter to the State League of Republican Clubs in which he denounced civil service reform, stigmatizing it as 'a fraud, a farce and a delusion.' We reckon Mr. Arnold has been describing himself rather than one of the most beneficent reforms of the century. We believe he is a candidate for high office at the hands of the people of this commonwealth. Did he ever hear of one John J. Ingalls and of a foolish speech he made once upon a time? Well, the speech of Ingalls was no more counter to public sentiment than the letter of Arnold, if he is correctly reported, and the fate of Ingalls lies in wait for the Pennsylvania congressman. Civil service reform is here to stay; the mere politician isn't."

NO NEW CAPITOL YET.

Last week's fuss in Gov. Hasting's cabinet, resulting in the discharge of Secretary Reeder who was more interested in boss Quay than in the administration of his chief, was followed by another fuss, in which the new capitol commission is the hornet's nest. The Commission consists of the Governor and four other high state officials who are friends of Quay and these may be carrying the discharge of Reeder into the matter of building a new capitol in order to spite the governor and defeat his plans to erect a new building for half a million dollars and give the Quay people a chance to erect a new capitol costing five millions.

Such a scheme will give the Quay tribe, that lost their plunder through the Governor's veto of the robber-junket mileage bills, a chance to make up their steal by a grab in the erection of a five million capitol in which there will be plunder enough for Quay to buy his re-election to the Senate.

The state house will now not be erected in time for the meeting of the next Legislature, as required by the act appropriating $550,000 for a new State house. This was settled on last Thursday afternoon when the capitol commission, against the vigorous protest of Governor Hastings, rejected all the plans recommended by the board of experts, and will ask the architects for new ones. The governor was so displeased with the action of his colleagues that he withdrew from the meeting and declined to further participate in its proceedings. It is expected that he will resign from the commission. The governor's friends assert he has no alternative.

COL. SHORTLIDGE AND THE REPORTER.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 8, 1897.

FRIEND KURTZ:—

I am in receipt of the Reporter of 2d inst., which advises me, that I was in the wrong convention, when I offered the resolution of the Business Men's League approving of the Governor's acts and condemning the acts of the Legislature. I beg to differ with you. Anything offered in the Democratic Convention, in the way of reform, creates about as much consternation as a "bull in a China shop", which was fully illustrated in Reading at the late Democratic Convention. Our mutual friend Schofield says, that the convention at Harrisburg, Pa., was more like a methodist meeting when compared with the acts of the delegates at Reading, Pa. He says, they kicked one of the occupants of the platform through a Bass Drum and did lots of other things of similar character. . . . . .

I enclose you a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Business Men's Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania to which I invite your attention. Will be glad to have you join us.

It is an elegant opportunity for you to get out of the Democratic party. . . . . .

Yours respectfully,
WM. SHORTLIDGE.

Our esteemed friend Shortlidge has considerable credit with us for honesty of purpose, and for sticking to the wrong as long as he believes it is the right. In the platform of the Business Men's League there is much of which friend Shortlidge need not feel in the least ashamed, as it strikes at the astounding corruption and plundering practiced by the Republican legislatures the past three sessions.

It is true, dear Colonel, that in your convention no one "was kicked thro' a Bass Drum," but they did what was far worse and discreditable, they sent you and your commendable B. M. L. resolutions to the committee in star chamber; then the committee turned on the gas and left, suffocating you and your good resolves. To be kicked through a bass drum, Colonel, to say the least, is dignified by a martial air and far pleasanter than the gas route.

Surely, Colonel, the anti-corruption resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention at Reading were as strong and broad as your League resolutions which were chlorofarmed at Harrisburg.

Kicking one through a bass drum at Reading, Colonel, had a wholesome effect, for the recalcitrants have since announced they will support the Reading ticket. You can't purify your party as easily as that, Colonel; kick your bosses and thieves through all the bass drums in creation and seventy times seventy around Halfmoon hill and they'll turn the gas on your good B. M. L. resolutions every time.

Christ did something like this when he kicked and tumbled the money-bugs out of the Temple—there were no bass drums then.

Your proper place, Colonel, you will see, is in the Democratic party, one kicking through a bass drum may be all the initiation you'd need to make a good Democrat out of you.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

The estimate of the "Mark Lane Express," the ablest of the London trade journals, placing the world's wheat shortage at 112,000,000 bushels, is the most important exhibit thus far published with regard to the grain supply. It shows that the combined surplus of the United States and Canada will hardly be enough to supply the deficiency in other countries, and it discloses conditions which must inevitably result in an increased consumption of American corn. The situation fully supports the upward tendency in prices, which, unless something unforeseen occurs to prevent, are likely to rise far above their present level.

This view is confirmed by the statement given out the other day by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has just returned to Washington after an extensive tour of the west, and a close examination of agricultural probabilities in the way of this year's wheat and corn crops. The secretary says it is a mistake to suppose there will be a heavy wheat crop in the United States; that it will be only an average crop, and that expectations are below the average instead of above. He also says the corn crop will be short. The secretary must have had strong grounds for these speculations, else he would hardly have given them the sanction of his official position. They mean higher prices for wheat and corn. The visible supply of wheat in the United States at the commencement of this week, compared with the same dates of 1896 and 1895, show a great falling off. It is 15,000,000 bushels this year, as against 46,000,000 bushels last year and 36,000,000 in 1895.—Pittsburg *Post*.

RAIDING THE TREASURY.

Senator Penrose's view that the secret $20,000 bond transaction was "only a trifle, a tempest in a teapot, and is too trivial to talk about," does not indicate a very high code of political morality, says the Pittsburg *Post*. It was part of a scheme to draw public moneys from the treasury in violation of law and in continuance of a policy that has long held sway in Harrisburg of regarding the treasury as a private loan office. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is a Republican paper, and makes these pertinent comments on the lawless and demoralizing proceeding the senator sets down as a mere trifle.

It is a system which no citizen who believes in sound and businesslike methods of handling the public money can give approval to. It is loose, irregular and demoralizing, no matter how much the treasurer himself may be "protected" by the bonds of outsiders. It means, in effect, that the treasury may be used for advancing money to any friends of the treasurer whom he may feel disposed to oblige, and that so long as the state, at some time, gets the money back again, it is nobody's business how it may be taken out or to what purpose it may be devoted. It is one of the conspicuous forms, in this state, of the evil of "money in politics" so much deplored in a Republican platform of which Senator Penrose himself, not long ago, was among the foremost champions.

The fact is further pointed out that in this case the secret bond was used to indemnify the treasurer for supplying money. not for tiding over some public emergency, which would have made it excusable, but for the compensation of a lot of nominal employes of the Legislature whom the governor justly refused to quarter on the public treasury under the color of law. And it was openly charged on the floor of the House, and denial challenged, that among this lot of pensioned politicians were a number sent on from Washington, presumably by Quay and Penrose, with instructions places should be provided for them. This is probably the reason the senator regards the secret bond with a leniency that borders on commendation.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Chairman Taylor Issues an Address to the Democracy of Centre Co.

To the Democracy of Centre County.

The campaign in this State and County is now on. The representatives of the Democratic party assembled in convention at Reading, Pa., August 31, and nominated a strong state ticket and adopted a platform based on true Democracy, reiterating and reaffirming the Chicago platform, the principles as taught by Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, and championed in the last great conflict by that able and brilliant young commoner, William Jennings Bryan, defender of the people's rights and the great leader of the Democratic party which has administered this government during eighty years of its existence.

I urge you from now until election day to further the interests of our party and have every vote out in your precinct. Centre county is Democratic by a good majority. We must make a great effort to place her high up in the Democratic column this fall.

The Dingley Tariff Bill combined with the single gold standard has failed to bring the promised prosperity to the idle men, starving women and children all over this great country. The striking miners, the closing of furnaces, mills and factories combined with great financial failures is a mere indication of the great havoc, misery and disaster it is now spreading among our people; wages have been reduced, the necessaries of life increased, yet the deficiency in the treasury under the Dingley Bill, the highest tariff that has existed in this country is $14,500,000 the first month. Then let us battle and vote to return to the money and principles of the Constitution, the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, a low tariff to defray the expenses of the government and the affairs of the state honestly and economically administered, also laws to check the growth of gigantic trusts and combines a menace to our peace and prosperity as people. The State and County ticket is strong, they are men who have always been found fighting in the front in every campaign for Democratic principles—men who stood on the Chicago Platform and who now stand on the platform adopted at Reading, August 31.

Very truly yours,
H. S. TAYLOR.
Chairman.

—When you want a suit to fit, of good quality and at a low figure, there is but one store in Bellefonte that can touch all these points. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch is the place.

SPRING MILLS.

What Has Happened of Interest During the Past Week.

Mrs. Hettinger and family, of Altoona, formerly of our village, are here on a visit.

A cider mill is now located in the brick hard of C. P. Long, and will be in operation every Wednesday.

Of course the granger picnic will attract many visitors during the week; quite a fair number left here for the grounds on Monday and Tuesday.

Howard Rossman, a very popular and active young man of our village, has purchased the entire stock of Wm Pealer, and will take possession the 1st proximo.

The greater portion of potatoes here and through the valley, are a trifle above the size of a walnut, and no big crop. In this section corn looks remarkably well.

Charles Krape, of our village, has just commenced the foundation walls for a structure of some kind, whether its to be a dwelling, store-room or simply an office, is merely guess work.

The continued dry weather is playing havoc with pastures, the grass is withering and the earth fairly baked. A steady rain of about two days duration would be a welcome visitor.

Friday night last, is reported to have been the hottest so far of the season. To sleep was out of the question. It is said that on Saturday morning some persons were exhausted, in fact had almost melted from the excessive heat during the night, that they were obliged to be taken out of bed with a spoon.

A large number of our people attended the annual reunion of the Veteran Association of Centre and Clinton counties, at Hecla Park, on Saturday last, our village was almost deserted. The weather was extremely oppressive, and at times the heat was very intense, every tree, shrub, and even the fence rails seemed to be heated to a boiling capacity, yet the multitude on the ground enjoyed themselves notwithstanding. By the way your humble servant had quite an interesting conversation with a scarred old veteran from Clinton county, whose eyes resembled gems and fairly sparkled with enthusiasm while relating the dangers he had passed through during the war of the "hair breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach, of being taken by the insolent foe, etc. Indeed in recalling these old associations, the old gentleman seemed to be in his youth again. Again he was a warrior in the battle field, again fighting his way through a storm of iron hail instead of as he informed me, rapidly approaching his three score years and ten. I I could mention many little incidents coming under my observation while promenading in the Park, some very amusing, some otherwise. The addresses were brief, very appropriate and quite brilliant. The games and bicycle racing decidedly lively and rather exciting. Indeed everything passed off according to the program, and in an admirable manner. The associations may well be proud of their reunion, and proud too, in their complete success in amusing and entertaining so agreeably, such a vast multitude as were present on Saturday last.

The little band of Republicans here, and no doubt the party generally, are somewhat startled at the outlook in the mining districts of this and other states, as well they may be. The little coterie here were verdant to a pitiful degree in supposing that the operators secured in their tariff protection, would now protect their miners and pay them something above starvation wages, of course the party managers knew better. But here in these valleys, this was their song during the entire campaign, in fact it was the promulgated clap trap of the bosses. Every working man, they repeated that time and again, would be employed at good wages, prosperity with her luminous wings would cover the whole country; they would feel the benign effects of McKinleyism and the tariff at once. Yes, they do feel the effects of the tariff with a vengeance. Wages reduced; strikes and tumults almost a daily occurrence, and everything the laborer sees, eats and wears is beyond his ability to purchase. Is it any wonder that there is such a widespread discontent bordering on rebellion among the laboring classes? They have discovered that all the bright promises made to them previous to the last presidential election have vanished, and instead they see trusts, combinations and syndicates enriched by millions by a vile and wretched tariff, framed especially to reimburse them for their lavish and villainous expenditure of money, contributed solely to debauch the presidential election, while they, the bone and sinew of the country are more impoverished, on the verge of starvation, and almost forced to dig their own dark graves, creep into them and die. When will the laboring man learn wisdom or even common sense, and scorn to be led by the nose like asses are, and be continually bamboozled and humbugged by these dark gamesters miscalled politicians.

—All the summer clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte, is being offered at sweeping reductions to make room for new stock. He has the genuine bargains of the season and the prices on all lines have been cut in two. These bargains are going rapidly and cannot last long.

The Labor of getting 1095 Meals

confronts some one in every home each year. Whoever the work devolves upon should know about

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

It's a labor-saver—a woman-saver. Without the long and wearying peeling, chopping, boiling, seeding and mixing, a woman can quickly make mince pie, fruit pudding, or fruit cake that will be the delight of her household. Since None Such is sold everywhere there is no more need of making your own mince meat than of making your own yeast. Try one package—10 cents. Take no substitutes.

Send your address, naming this paper, & we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Star Store.

The two main attractions now are the Grangers' picnic and The Star Store at the station. The former furnishes amusement for the people and the latter furnishes the supplies. When you take in the picnic, you've seen one-half of the show. During which time if you fail to visit The Star Store you've missed the other half.

If you wish to save money deal at The Star. Our terms are cash to everybody. If you buy of us, you don't need pay that extra per cent. for bad accounts. See!

HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM.

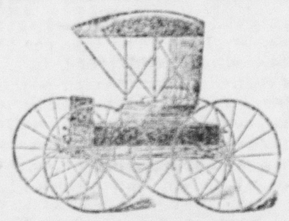
Ajax Syrup, per gal	25c
Tin Cans, per doz	35c
Ladies' Storm Rubbers	37c
Lantern Globes	5c
Parlor Lamp, a dandy, value $1.50	99c
The popular Leather Suspender	25c
Ex. Fancy N. O. Molasses, per gal	50c
Clothes Pins, per doz	1c
2 good Brooms	25c
A good Wash Board	10c

Never before in the history of Penns Valley were goods sold—quality considered—as cheap as you now buy them of The Star.

Terms—Cash before delivey.

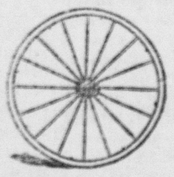
G. O. BENNER.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $45.00



Buggy Wheels with, round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,
Centre Hall, - - Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, BERTHA M. KLINE, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation whatever, I hereby caution all persons against selling her any goods on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

GEORGE W. KLINE,
aug26-3t Spring Mills, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.05 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.05 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.55 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Moutandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philad- 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 56
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m. 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a. m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†7 30	
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Alfred Hosterman, of Centre Hill, favored our sanctum with a call.

——Miss Lou Camp, of Tyrone, is visiting friends in town and taking in the picnic.

——Miss Elsie Herring, of Altoona, is spending the week with relatives in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Della Brungard, of Lewisburg, is visiting at the home of Mr. H. W. Kreamer.

——Witmer Smith, of Williamsport, arrived Monday and will take in the picnic this week.

——Our former citizen Wm. Lohr, of Lewisburg, came up last Saturday to attend the picnic.

——Mrs. Joseph Gilliland, of New Bloomfield, Pa., is visiting among friends in Centrs Hall and vicinity.

——Our old friend Jacob Neese, of Farmers' Mills, gave us a call and put his label in good shape as is his way.

——Mrs. Zeb. Krise and son Mayne, are visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street.

——Cleven Dinges and wife, of Williamsport, are visiting at the home of his mother, and taking in the picnic.

——Mr. Clem. Hemphill, of Philadelphia, spent a week at the home of Mr. J. R. Lawyer, at Earleystown, returning again last Friday.

——D. F. Luse was down at Laurelton Monday, showing the merits of his hydrant to a new water company recently incorporated there.

——Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shadle and little son, of Williamsport, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Shadle's father, Mr. John Bitner, west of town.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Barber departed this morning for her home at Milton. She had been visiting among the Boal families here for the last three months.

——Mrs. C. D. Runkle, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Agnes Spangler, of Joliet, Illinois, arrived last week, and are visiting at the home of their sister, Mrs. George M. Boal.

——Charley Dorworth, of Bellefonte, is reporting the picnic for the Philadelphia "Inquirer" and "Press." He is a keen observer and his "stories" are always bright and strong.

——Rev. Bosler, an itinerant colored minister, held services in the Evangelical church basement Sunday evening. Monday evening he delivered a lecture on the colored race.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Tyrone, was a guest at the home of Mrs. J. C. Boal over Sunday. She will spend some time with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, at Centre Hill.

——Col. James F. Weaver, one of the leading and level headed members of the Grange organization, in company with his grand-son Fred, gave the Reporter a call. He is hopeful that this week's pic-nic will be a great success.

——Prof. George Snyder, of State College, the newly-elected principal of the Centre Hall schools, was in town several days the latter part of last week in consultation with the school directors, and becoming acquainted with our citizens and the pupils.

The Man Who Kicks.

Don't love a man who always kicks, no matter what you do, who kicks with most prodigious ease the whole long season through; who kicks if all goes right, who kicks because he likes to kick, and kicks with all his might. We know some awful kickers on this wicked mundane sphere, who came to earth by accident, and now kick because they'se here; they make themselves uncomfortable and other people sick, they drive themselves to suicide and still they always kick. We know a man who kicks and kicks the blessed livelong day, and if there is naught to kick about he's kicking anyway. At times when things are going right and other men would smile he kicks on general principles and kicketh all the while.

'Twas Always Thus.

The young mother whose first born started to school for the first time last Monday need not worry her brain trying to induce her hopeful to look nice, and refrain from bringing half the ink in his bottle home on his face and hands each day. The lad's father came, and did likewise, and so will his brothers, cousins, sons and nephews in the future. A boy and a bottle of ink are as hard to keep apart during the first days of school as are his brother and a green apple in June. Nature draws them together and it is always a waste of time to battle with nature's laws.

Pennsylvania Day.

The executive committee of the Pennsylvania commission to the Nashville Exposition have decided to make October 13th Pennsylvania day. The commission, with the Governor and his staff and the Supreme and Superior courts, will leave on October 8, spending two days at Chattanooga at the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

In Mazeppa, Mrs. Sidney Forsythe, aged 81 years.

In Laurelton, a son of Howard W. Harter, aged 11 months.

COBURN.

Items of Interest from Our Correspondent Down the Valley.

The festival last Saturday evening cleared over $20.

Reuben Royer visited friends in Union county over Sunday.

Jerry Kessler, of Rockford, Ill., and Mrs. Peter Kessler, of Rebersburg, visited friends here on Sunday.

James Burd, who works at Lewisburg, came home on Friday and remained over Sunday with his family.

Mrs. James Burd and daughters went to Centre Hall on Monday morning, and will keep an ice cream stand during the picnic.

Miss Ida Weber and Miss Nerhood, two charming young young ladies of Rebersburg, drove over to this place one evening last week and remained over night at P. H. Stover's. Two of our young chaps were captivated by their charms, and since their return their hearts have been going pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat.

BRUSH VALLEY ITEMS.

Our Correspondent's Usual Interesting Letter.

The Madisonburg Lutherans held a festival last Saturday eve.

Mrs. Ella Erhard, of Mifflinburg, visited relatives in this vicinity.

Edward Smull and his wife, came into our valley on Monday.

Steward Weaver moved his family to Woodward, where he will teach school.

Our farmers who can "get a move on" themselves, as the old saying is, are cutting their corn.

Harro Walker, one of Bellefonte's promising young attorneys, was in our valley last Wednesday.

Charles Young, of Kansas, has been visiting friends here and in Nittany valley, and will return to Kansas soon.

The general opinion is, that there is a panther in the narrows between Brush and Penns vallies, which killed some ten cattle within three weeks.

The few respected soldiers of our valley, were nearly all delighted in joining in with the soldiers of our sister county to spend a pleasant day at Hecla Park last Saturday.

Stop My Paper.

After you get angry and stop your paper, just poke your finger into water, pull it out, and look at the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper cannot thrive without his support, ought to go off and stay ahwile. When he comes back, half his friends will not know he has gone and the other half will not care, while the world at large kept account of his movements. You will find things you cannot endorse in every paper. The "Book of Books" is often very plain and hits some hard raps, but if you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the hundreds of presses would still go on printing it. So when you stop your paper and call the editor names, the paper will still be published, and what is more, you will read it on the sly.—*Cycle.*

Going for the Critters.

If Pierce Lingle remains in Poe Valley a while longer wild animals and snakes will be a scarce article. His first encounter was with a catamount, which he brought down with a well aimed blow from his hatchet. His second was when he got into a den of rattlesnakes, 30 of which he captured alive. Last Saturday he was out on the mountain looking after his cattle, when he came across a huge blacksnake. He shot at her but missed his mark, when the snake made for him in good earnest. He turned his gun into a club and in that way dispatched his snakeship.—Journal.

Wilbur F. Reeder Appointed.

Deputy attorney general Elkin having been requested to step out of the Hastings administration because of his leaning to Quay and on account of his having signed the bond for stealing $20,000 from the state treasury.

Lawyer Wilbur F. Reeder, of Bellefonte, has been appointed by the Governor to fill Elkin's place. The Reporter extends its congratulations, Wilbur, and trust your party may find timber in you for its gubernatorial candidate.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sept. 9	87	58	clear.
" 10	90	58	clear.
" 11	90	59	clear.
" 12	73	63	part clear.
" 13	89	59	part clear.
" 14	82	65	part clear.
" 15	79	49	part clear.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Boozer, deceased, late of Centre Hall boro, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN G. DAUBERMAN, Administrator.
Centre Hall.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

New Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	30
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	5

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTnership heretofore existing between George W. Jackson, F. W. Crider and Daniel H. Hastings, under the firm name of Jackson, Crider & Hastings, doing business as bankers in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. W. Crider retiring from the firm. The business will be continued and conducted at the same place by George W. Jackson and Daniel H. Hastings, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and J. Henry Cochran and Henry C. McCormick, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Jackson Hastings, and Company, by whom the business will be continued and to whom all indebtedness due the late firm of Jackson, Crider & Hastings will be payable. GEO. W. JACKSON,
August 31, 1897. Cashier.
sept2-4t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—THERE WILL be exposed at public sale, at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1897,

At one o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate: Bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClintic heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rachau and M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs, and land of J. P. Ross heirs, containing

—136 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES.—

About ten acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a large stone dwelling house, suitable for two families, one large bank barn, spring house, pig stable and buggy shed and corn house combined, together with other necessary outbuildings. A choice young orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, together with plenty of the best of water close to the buildings. The farm is in a desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. station and 2½ miles of Rising Springs station, and one of the best producing farms in the valley. Public road close to the house.

Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale by M. L. RISHEL,
Executor etc. of Catharine Rishel.

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BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. If you are willing to work, we can give you employment with GOOD PAY, and you can work all or part time, at home or traveling. The work is LIGHT AND EASY. WRITE AT ONCE for terms, etc., to

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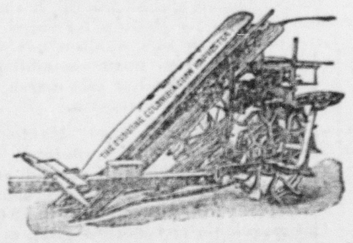
To sell our High Grade and Fresh Dug Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest Salary or Commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year around. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Experience not necessary. Big pay assured workers. Don't delay. Apply quick.

Allen Nursery Co,
19aug4m Rochester, N. Y.

SPECIAL FEATURES
OF
The Osborne Columbia
Corn Harvester



Reciprocating feeding jaws reach well ahead of the knife and force the cut. Will not pull corn up by the roots.

Machine is narrow, can drive through between the rows and open up field without running over the standing corn.

Can be successfully operated with two horses.

All levers in easy reach of driver.

Perfectly balanced, no side draft, and no weight on horses' necks.

It has two speeds of chains, front pair running fast enough to straighten up all leaning stalks and incline them a little toward the machine before they are cut off, the rear chains running at a lower speed in unison with the butt conveyors.

As the stalks stand on end it always makes a square butted bundle.

The side extension lugs on the powerful drive wheel prevent it from slipping and give the greatest possible traction power.

Gearing on binder attachment is high above the ground, well protected from dirt.

The binder floor or bottom can be raised or lowered by a lever within easy reach of the driver for binding long or short corn.

The Columbia Corn Harvester gathers, cuts and binds corn in a vertical position.

Weeds, grass or pumpkin vines will not wind about or clog the Columbia Corn Harvester.

Machine can be set to cut a low or extremely high stubble.

Will bind a large or small bundle.

IRA C. KORMAN,
Agent, - - Oak Hall, Pa.

Send to D. M. Osborne & Co., No. 214 Broad st., Phila., for complete catalogue describing full line of Implements that are "winners." sep24t

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A SCHOOL OF BUSINESS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.
Six Hundred Students. Every facility obtainable. Full Particulars Freely Furnished

CLOTHING FOR YOU ALL.

The Big,
The Little,
And the Medium-size Fellow.

Our assortment is by long odds the largest shown in Centre County, and our entire stock was bought at the old tariff prices, and will be sold likewise.

If You Care--

To save money, to dress well, to have clothes that fit, that wear, that keep their shape and always look stylish, give us a call, and we will positively do all of this for you. Costs nothing to see and convince yourself, and you will be sure to profit by a visit. Try it.

Faubles,
Outfitters, - - Bellefonte,

New Summer Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

NEW PRICES
ON
COLUMBIA BICYCLES
The Standard of the World.

1897 Columbias, the best Bicycles made, reduced to $75.

1896 Columbias, Second only to 1897 Models, reduced to $60.

1897 Hartfords, equal to most Bicycles, reduced to $50.

Harttords, Pattern 2, reduced to $45.

Hartfords, Pattern 1, reduced to $40.

Hartfords, Patterns 5 and 6, reduced to $30.

Nothing in the market approached the value of these bicycles at the former prices; what are they now?

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Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer; by mail for a 2c stamp.

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JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

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W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
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Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

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Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.
DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.
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GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Items of Interest on Feminine Topics.

A Pretty Fashion---A Course in Millinery. ---The Tandem Chill---A Novelty in Gloves, Etc., Etc.

A PRETTY FASHION.

The wearing of natural flowers in the hair is a pretty and rather romantic style of ornament for young women. A rich red rose in the dark tresses of a brunette woman is an exceedingly attractive addition to the evening coiffure, and a dainty blonde may wear soft roses and white ones, and look picturesque from the contact.

A COURSE IN MILLINERY.

A large number of bright young women have taken a course in millinery and dressmaking, with a special eye to providing themselves with dainty head gear and costumes. As a rule very creditable work is done by these amateurs, most of whom owe success to the fact that they are enthusiastic to learn and always on the lookout for new ideas.

THE TANDEM CHILL.

"I should think they'd be afraid of the tandem chill," exclaimed a Washington woman as a tandem wheel whirled past.

"It's a new nervous disease, you know. The first rider sees something ahead that frightens her, and the nervous sensation is communicated by psychology to the rear rider, and from him to the machine, and the result is that all three get a nervous chill, and a collapse is certain. I read about it in a New York paper the other day. Really, it is one of those new diseases, and doctors are puzzling over it."—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

A NOVELTY IN GLOVES.

A decided novelty in lacing gloves has just been introduced. The idea is unique. It consists of imported jewels instead of the conventional hooks, the lacing effect remaining the same as usual. The formation of the fastener is of the regulation hook order. The selection includes topaz, amethyst, garnet, emerald, turquoise and ruby stones, which are firmly set. The kid gloves on which these jewels are applied show different shades of light and dark red, blacks, modes, tans, whites, blues, greens, grays, heliotropes and pearls.

These fancy conceits may be had either in suedes or glaces. Harmonious contrasting combinations are effected in several directions, the jewels, embroidery and trimming corresponding.

MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Mary Kyle Dallas, the authoress, died a few days ago of paralysis at her home in New York City, where she lived with her three sisters. Mrs. Dallas was born in Philadelphia and was sixty years old. She was the daughter of Joseph Kyle, a portrait painter of talent, and the widow of David Dallas, also an artist. She wrote poetry at the age of fourteen and short stories at seventeen. Her last effort, a short story published in one of the magazines, was "A Stocking Full of Gold." Mrs. Dallas was a member of Sorosis and of the Woman's Press Club, and was widely known in literary and artistic circles.

A PRETTY SASH OF TAFFETA.

A very pretty sash is made of blue taffeta silk. The ends are rounded at the bottom and it is finished all around with an inch-wide taffeta ribbon, with fancy edges gathered on one edge like a ruffle. These two long ends are gathered into a blue taffeta girdle, with a pointed front and little fulled in hems on both sides in the back. The girdle is made firm with five short whalebones, the two in the back about three inches, the one in front two and the two on the sides one inch deep. This is worn with a blue and green India silk skirt with three little ruffles on the bottom edged with lace and arranged so as to form large scallops. The body is of blue chiffon, accordion plaited and draped with lace drawn down in a point in the back and outlined with seed pearls.

DUST COATS.

Driving or dust coats have now become important accessories of a woman's wardrobe. They are not inexpensive trifles, and they do not in any way resemble their sisters of long ago—the linen duster. In the end, however, they pay for themselves, as they are the means of saving many light frocks. They are light and do not crush the gowns. The smartest coats are built of black taffeta silk and India silk. The necks are finished by a full ruche of lace, and lace is arranged about the shoulders in a bertha-like effect. We are approaching the season of weddings. At a recent English wedding the bridesmaids wore sheer organdie dresses of white ground sprinkled with different flowers. There were two with heliotrope, two with rosebuds and two with violets, each carrying a bouquet of the flowers printed upon the gown. The bride carried no bouquet, only a sprig of orange blossoms. The organdie costumes with the flower decorations are quite new, and they are very effective. A charming girl, one of the early September brides, has selected a wedding gown of white organdie built on Victorian lines. The knot will be tied at noon, and she will wear a poke bonnet. About the shoulders of the frock will be arranged a fine old lace shawl draped like a fichu, caught where it ties in front with a spray of orange blossoms.—Chicago Times-Herald.

FIRST OF PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES.

Professional beauties were introduced, so to speak, into English society about twenty-five years ago by Mrs. Cornwallis West, then a bride. She was the daughter of Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick, and is described as the daintiest, the prettiest, yet withal the wildest, creature who ever bewildered a great many admirers by native Irish charm of appearance and manner and bright mother wit. Very slim and small, with lissom figure, her hair was dark, with gleams of brightness; and her eyes, deeply mysterious, dark as they were, could flash like fire or be of melting beauty. She was as brilliant to look at as she was to listen to, and wherever she was there was always a crowd collected together. One of her adorers compared her to a dragon-fly, because of her elusive, dazzling brightness. It is encouraging to hear that now when she is celebrating her silver wedding she is as charming as ever and as well-beloved. The secret of her continued attraction is said to be not only sweetness within but also gaiety without—an admirable recipe for beauty and youth, by the way.—New York Journal.

WOMEN AS LIBRARIANS.

One who has made a thorough investigation of the subject says that of the 700 members of the American Library Association the large majority are women. There are various reasons why this calling is pre-eminently a woman's. The bump of order seems to be much more developed in a woman than it does in the sterner sex. The work requires patience and promptness, two virtues which women possess in a high degree, and does not require hard physical labor. They are not exposed to the same unpleasant influences and the liability of discourteous treatment that fall so often to the share of the women in the mercantile world. Besides all this, she comes in contact with a more intellectual and cultivated class of people, and in this one profession there is really no salaried discrimination on account of her sex, for she receives an adequate compensation. This has been demonstrated practically by the fact that as the more important positions become vacant, even though previously filled by men, or new ones created, women have almost invariably received the appointments.

WOMEN RENT COLLECTORS.

Rent collecting is a business at which women in England have been working quietly for a number of years. It was Miss Octavia Hill who first employed women to inspect tenements for the poor and collect the rent. In this she was aided and abetted by Ruskin. There is a fitness on the part of women for this work that may well appeal to landlords in this country as well as England. Women are the principal occupants of the tenement houses and the woman collector is able to understand their needs better than a man. She is also, in nine cases out of ten, able to locate cupboards, shelves and other needed improvements to better advantage for the desirability of a flat than a male inspector. There are no eyes sharper than a woman's to ferret out dirt and disreputable practices. All this, of course, presupposes that the owner of rentable property wishes to do the fair thing by his tenants and to keep a decent class of people in his tenements. The testimony of a woman collector in England who "learned her trade" under Miss Hill, is of value in this connection. She says: "At the end of my time with Miss Octavia Hill, I was recommended to the management of a private property, and I have now three different properties under my charge. One was in a terrible state when I took it over, and in a hopelessly insanitary condition—in fact, it was on the point of being condemned. Well, I took the houses in hand, and they were thoroughly set in order, and made fit for human beings. Before, they had been but little better than animals' lairs. I got rid of the worst of the tenants, and took the greatest care in examining the antecedents of the new lot, and now we are not only paying off the mortgages, but the rental of the property has increased twenty pounds a week.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN AND HER CHILDREN.

The Queen Regent and her children, and particularly the little King, are the clou, as the French say, the chief source of attraction in the place. What possible piece of bric-a-brac, to the antiquarian American taste, can compare with this royalty, this living kind of bric-a-brac, which sums up in itself all the romance of history and all the romance of the fairy tales! I cannot say that my personal relations with the royalties was intimate, yet I saw them often, and to good advantage. I had the honor to assist at a reception they gave to the local authorities and the officers in garrison. The royal personages sat in chairs upon a slightly-raised platform, at the end of a long, handsome room in the municipal palace. Behind were the two chief governors of the household, in gorgeous regalia. At the right were the officers of the royal mounted escort, holding their fine, white-plumed helmets in their hands; at the left were the ladies-in-waiting; chiefly, or all, elderly and plain. We advanced decorously in single file, and all bowed in turn. There was one bow to the Queen Regent, another to King Alphonsito, whose little legs, dangling from the seat of the crimson satin-covered chair, by no means reached the floor, and a third to the two princesses. The Princess de Asturias was but little more than fourteen, and the Princess Maria Teresa than twelve. They were sweet and childlike, the elder more sedate, the younger more arch and natural. The latter recognized, in the defile, some acquaintance, an elderly officer, and gave him, in a half-shy, half-frank way, a smile that showed charming white teeth. It was the prettiest incident of the reception. The King seemed thoughtful or tired; he is espiegle, has sometimes the look of a little elf. They say he likes to pull the buttons off the coats of his attendants.—Scribner's Magazine.

FASHION NOTES.

There is no silk that stands dyeing better than taffetas.

All shades of blue retain their hold on popular favor.

Cream lace-edged veils are much worn with sailor hats.

The check skirt seems as much in vogue now as in the spring.

Sun-plaited skirts frequently show lining and material plaited together.

Cabbage green, ruby, new butter and vanilla are a few of the favorite tints of the season.

Golden-brown and robins' egg blue are used in combination on many of the new French hats.

Ribbons of velvet and satin have usurped the place of mohair braids, so much in vogue of late.

Black neckgear in every variety of shape, in fact, is said to be just now the caper with modish Parisiennes.

Silk mull is modish for full collars and long sashes, and is particularly pretty with tinted soft batiste costumes.

Negligee underwaists for warm weather are of flexible woven stuffs. Strong, lightweight corsets are of canvas and of satin.

Frocks for demi-evening wear are of green, blue, gray or violet silk, with insertions of renaissance lace and rows of black velvet ribbon.

The ground of an elegant embossed foulard is white; the design an arbesque in green, red or blue satin, traversed by a small white satin pattern.

One of the "newest novelties" is gray-leather walking shoes. Occasionally these boast red heels, and if the feet are small and pretty the effect produced is decidedly quaint and pleasing.

An exquisite frock is of silver-gray Swiss, dotted in white and made over a slip of gray lace taffeta. Girdle and collarette are of cerise and gray changeable louisine ribbon, with a white gauze edge.

Modern Chivalry.

The story of a whole company of soldiers enlisting to be grafted for duty in bits to save the life of a suffering little girl is worthy of Kipling. It is, however, a true story from Illinois. A young girl named Florence Connell in attempting to fill a gasolene stove was horribly burned. Usually a person whose skin is so much burned as hers dies, but she survived, yet after six months' perfect care and treatment was still unhealed. The physician in charge proposed skin-grafting. Two healthy brothers of the girl offered first. "Take as much as you want, doctor, to save Florence," they said. Twenty patches were taken from one, forty-four from the other, and adjusted to the suffering sister's need. Then a third brother, who is captain of militia, Company A, submitted to the surgeon's knife and contributed thirty-three patches for his sister's healing. And then his whole company volunteered for the service. One of them declared he could not stand by and see their popular captain cut up that way without volunteering, and others followed suit. They marched to the doctor's office and offered themselves when needed.

The doctor accepted, picked out several members, and warned the others that he might have to call on some of them. To their honor and credit not one flinched, but all reported for duty, and from among them 125 more grafts were made. This has about finished the work, but if more patches are needed qualified subjects are ready. The girl is getting well, slowly but surely, and has gained twenty pounds during the past month. The doctor thinks she will be in condition to leave the hospital and go to her home "before the snow flies," and the soldier boys will give a serenade, when she is well enough to the little sister of the regiment.—Boston Transcript.

Two Ways of Digging Gold.

The Klondike boomers boast that $2,000,000 worth of gold has been taken out of that district within a couple of years though they admit that it was at the expense of much labor and incredible hardships upon the part of those who secured the treasure. Kansas has lifted more than $30,000,000 worth of mortgages within the same period and spent many other millions in improvements, and without any universal hardships or extraordinary privations, which shows that the agricultural area of the Sunflower State is infinitely more productive than the mining regions of the Yukon valley.—Kansas City Star.

In the shop of a St. Petersburg watchmaker a human-faced clock is on view—the only one of its kind. The hands are pivoted on its nose and any messages that may be spoken into ais ears are repeated by phonogrpht through its mouth.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Dr. Jordon, of Stanford University, says that the only way to save the seal herd is to prohibit pelagic sealing.

Some $400,000 of world's fair money still remains to be distributed among the stockholders at Chicago. It has been tied up by litigation.

According to the Indianapolis News the board of public work of that place recently made a proposition to the council that "we put our heads together and build a wooden pavement this fall."

England's Cinque Ports, now nearly all high and dry, may become harbors again. The sea, which for centuries had been receding from Rye and Winchelsea, is returning and is fast eating into the land.

One of the students at the Chautauqua cooking school is a middle aged man. "I am a widower," he explained when he entered. "I must either get married or take a course in cooking, and I prefer the latter."

A deaf and dumb congress is about to be held in London. Some of the newspapers are complaining that no list of speakers has yet been announced. It is probable, however, that "all hands" will carry on conversation even if no formal addresses are to be made.

Talk about Klondike! That country isn't "in it" with our farmers. They will get over $500,000,000 more for their crops this year than last, from present indications. That's more gold than the whole of Alaska will yield in years. And our farmers are getting it right here without leaving "all the comforts of home."

There is a nervous anxiety among some people to discover a new name for the Anglo-Saxon subjects of the queen. One genius has hit upon "Anglicander" as suitable to inhabitants of the British Isles and of the colonies alike. It is not probable that any Englishman or Australian will yearn to call himself an "Anglicander."

The Yashima, the new Japanese battle-ship built in England, is the fastest vessel of the kind afloat, and it is claimed from the showing made on her trial trip that she is one of the greatest fighting machines ever built. She is 372 feet long, with 73 feet beam and 26.3 feet draught, and has 12,400 tons displacement. She has the very best armour, ranging in thickness from 18 to 14 inches.

The rapid rise of the land about Hudson Bay is said to be the most remarkable gradual upheaval of an extensive region ever known. Driftwood-covered beaches are now twenty to sixty or seventy feet above the water, new islands have appeared, and many channels and all the old harbors have become too shallow for ships. At the present rate this shallow bay will disappear in a few centuries, adding a vast area of dry land or salt marsh to British territory in America.

Street railroads, says Municipal Affairs, are owned and operated by thirty-three cities of England and Scotland, by some cities in Germany, Switzerland, Holland and of the Australian colonies; by Toronto and in a measure by New Orleans. Municipal ownership, is, therefore, no new or over-radical thing. It is feasible and practicable. It must be at least reasonably successful, and it cannot be attended with any greater political evils than the no more universal municipal ownership of docks, ferries, bridges, markets and the water supply.

There have been three British wars with Afghanistan during the Victorian sixty years, and the news from the Khyber Pass seems ominous of another. One of the earliest military tragedies of the Queen's reign was the appalling massacre of McNaghten's command in one of the passes leading southward from Cabul into India. Over 16,000 men, women and children, retreating from the Afghan capital under pledges of a peaceful journey to India, were overtaken in the pass by the ferocious tribesmen and massacred within a few hours. One man only survived the slaughter, and he badly wounded, crawled slowly on to Jellalabad to tell the horrible story.

The indications are now that the current agricultural year will prove a great one for the farmers. In almost every line—especially in cotton, rice, corn, wheat, peas and potatoes—the yield promises to be full and the market better than for some years. Added to this is the fact that the farmers are less in debt than they have been for a quarter of a century. The proceeds from their crops, therefore, will go into their pockets or to swell their savings bank accounts, and not to satisfy mortgages and liens and open accounts for provisions and supplies. The farmers have been learning and practicing close economy during the past two or three years, and they find it profitable.

Can nothing be done to save the old landmarks of American history? The stately old mansion of the Van Rensalaer family in Albany, N. Y., was sold a few days ago in pursuance of an interlocutory judgment, and will be torn down to make room for an ice-house. It is one of the oldest dwelling houses in America, having been built somewhere between 1620 and 1642. It was at the old well in the rear of this mansion that Schuckburg wrote the famous old national song, "Yankee Doodle." And it was here that General Abercombie and his staff had their headquarters. It was also for some time the residence of Lafayette and the scene of those stories of love, romance and war in which the old Van Rensselaer mansion was a central figure.

Insurance against non-employment is an experiment, begun in America in the current year. It is a private enprise. Its dues are heavier than those of similar European societies, but its benefits are also much larger. As in the case of the European societies, voluntary non-employment, or non-employment for any cause within the control of the beneficiary, makes all benefits viodable. This excludes the striker. A significant feature of this movement is the effect which it will have upon employment agencies. It is to the interest of the non-employment insurance companies to help their beneficiaries to get work. Abroad the societies work in conjunction with employment agencies, the state lending its own assistance in this direction. In Chicago a company insuring against non-employment supplies to its beneficiaries the services of two employment bureaus without charge.

Both in point of efficiency and economy and in the health of the convict North Carolina's experiment in the employment of convicts in road building is said to have been very satisfactory. A surprising discovery is that it costs less, by about six cents a day per convict, to maintain the prisoners when at work on the roads than when confined in jail, the basis of the calculation being the returns from eighty counties. Being offered certain inducements in the way of rewards or the shortening of the term of imprisonment if they remain at their posts and faithfully discharge their duties, the convicts are employed on the roads much as hired labor would be, under the control of a foreman without any guard. They are even allowed to remain at their homes from Saturday night till Monday morning. The result of this astonishing experiment, which has been in operation for a year, has been, according to Professor Holmes, secretary of the Road Association of North Carolina, that "not a convict has attempted to escape." It is also officially reported that as laborers the convicts have been "much more efficient than the labor which can be hired at ordinary prices." In addition, this public punishment of criminals is believed to act as a sufficient deterrent on evil doers.

The military and naval weakness of Great Britain in this jubilee year has found a Jeremiah in Sir Charles Dilke. He has not been silenced by the spectacular greatness of the British fleet—by the miles of floating fortresses, the leagues of dashing squadrons, which pointed a moral and adorned a tale of Spithead. Indeed, he revels in a fine pessimism of present doubt and future anxiety and invites disquieting examinations into the real defences of the Empire. He has discovered on a Parliamentary return, furnished at his request, that the claimed equality of England with France and Russia in sea power exists on paper alone, and that by next year even this mythical satisfaction must go whistling down the wind. The pregnant reasons of England's existing weakness are to be found, he writes, in the want of battle ships and cruisers, or the absence of that "preparedness," as he styles it, which would enable her in the first few weeks of war to blockade the home ports of her enemies, protect her trade routes, strengthen and garrison the coaling and supplying stations and send to the fleet reserves of men which do not now exist. He believes that the Empire is fatuously denying dangers that threaten—and if immediate steps are not taken the friendliness of the country may invite attack that will be disastrous.

An extensive inquiry into European crop conditions conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers, reinforced by late returns by cable, indicates that the food crop situation abroad is grave. Commercial estimates of Europe's (including England's) needs of wheat imports range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. The returns indicate that Europe's wheat crops for 1895-4-3 were about 1,500,000,000 bushels. In the famine year of 1891 the crop was only 1,200,000,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is even less than in 1891. If so, she must not only import her usual supply of wheat, but 300,000,000 bushels more on top of that. But this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. This season the rye crop cannot exceed 875,000,000 bushels. Of potatoes she produces, in ordinary seasons, twice as many bushels as she does of wheat. This year it is estimated that only about 1,850,000,000 bushels of potatoes will be harvested. No part of the world apparently has any considerable surplus of cereals except the United States and Canada. The potato crop in these countries is found to be about 25 per cent. less than last year, and may be still smaller. The United States has no potatoes for export. If prices go high enough the United States can spare 240,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000,000 bushels of corn, 100,000,000 bushels of oats, and 100,000,000 bushels of rye. This would be the largest export ever made of American grain. It is just about enough to offset Europe's need of wheat and rye. There seems to be no source for Europe to draw upon for her enormous shortage in potatoes.

The imperial library at Vienna and the emperor's family library have been consolidated, partly to save expense, partly for greater convenience of research.

The color most in vogue at the moment is gray. It is decidedly chic when combined with mauves of a pinkish tendency—primrose and buttercup yellows or dull reds.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

UTILITY.

There must be some who labor hard
This old world to exalt,
To furnish occupation for
The people who find fault.

PARALLEL CASES.

"Here's the case of a man whose hair turned from jet black to snow white in a year."

"Humph! My head turned bald six months after marriage."

TOOK CHANCES.

"Jones swam out and saved the girl."

"Risked his life, eh?"

"Don't know about that; but he risked matrimony, and he isn't out of danger yet."

THE DAY OF REST.

Well, there's the church bell. Castleton will be around in a minute.

What, are you going to church?

Oh, no! But that was to be the signal for our century run.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Friend.—It must be very hard to fast day after day!

Professional Faster.—At first it is, but after a while you get used to eating your meals at night.

TOO MODERN FOR HIM.

The Children—"Tell us a fairy tale, grandpop."

Grandpop—"Oh, pshaw, children! I don't know anything about century runs."

BLAMED IF YOU DO AND BLAMED IF YOU DON'T.

"How I dislike the word 'economy'!"

"On what grounds?"

"It is such a queer thing—the world condemns us if we don't practice it, and despises us if we do."

MORE POLARITY.

"I see eggs are $17 a dozen in the Klondike. That looks encouraging for our profession," said the comedian.

"Well, there are worse things to be met with in our profession than eggs," said the tragedian; "there are frosts, my boy, frosts!"

AN ULTIMATUM.

Brown.—I see that the seal question has come up again.

Jones.—Oh, yes! My wife notified me last night that she must have a complete sealskin outfit this year.

GREATLY CHANGED.

"What strikes me in connection weth that politician's views," said the rural statesman, "is the liberality of the man."

"He's outgrowed that," replied Farmer Corntossel, positively. "He won't git up on a platform now an' tell what his views are unless the committee guarantees him $500."

A CHANGE.

"My wife is very considerate of me," said the young married man. "She was afraid my rest was being interrupted too much, and last week she bought a burglar alarm."

"Does it make a difference?"

"Yes. Instead of getting up to see whether there are burglars in the house I get up to see whether the alarm is set."

NOT PRACTICALLY APPLIED.

Farmer Clovertop—Wot did that there boy o' yourn learn at college?

Farmer Hayrick—Well, he learned Greek an' Latin an' football an' fencin' an' a lot o' things.

Farmer Clovertop—Fencin', hey? Wall, I don't see as how your fences looks any better nor mine.

EASY APPLICATION.

Friend—What did you tell that sick chap to do for himself?

Christian Scientist—I told him he must shake off the idea that he was ill.

Friend—Did he agree to try it?

Christian Scientist—Yes; he said he had chills and fever, anyway.

DAY DREAMS.

"What makes you so quiet?" asked the head bookkeeper.

"I was just trying to make up my mind," said the clerk who gets the least salary and makes the most noise, "whether I would better go to Klondike and get enough money to speculate in wheat or go into wheat and get enough money to go to Klondike."

FORCIBLE IMPRESSION.

"What sort of impression did Clara's young man make on you?"

"When I first met him?"

"Yes."

"Well, he was scorching with his head down, and the impression he made upon me was a bruise I didn't get over for a week."

THE VANISHING POINT.

"Suppose," suggested the teacher, "that you take a piece of beefsteak and cut it into halves, then cut the halves into quarters, the quarters into eighths and the eighths into sixteenths, into what could the sixteenths be cut?"

"Hash," responded Tommy, whose mother kept a boarding house,

And the class in fractions was dismissed.

DISCOURAGING.

"It's jes' my luck," said Farmer Ryestalk, gloomily. "I'm the wust guesser a-goin'. The only sure way fur a man to git along is ter make up his mind what he's a-gointer do an' keep doin' jes' that."

"Have you had bad luck?"

"Nothin' else. Last year I raised wheat when I orter hev tuck in summer boarders. This year I tuck in summer boarders when I orter hev raised wheat."

Glasgow, Leeds and Sheffield have carried on the street-car business to a greater extent than any other cities in Great Britain.

That Everlasting Irritating Itch.

That describes Tetter, Eczema and other skin diseases. 50 cents will cure them—stop the itch at once. 50 cents pays for a box of Tetterine at drug stores or postpaid for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Ethel—Were you ever done in oil, Mr. Lambkin? Mr. Lambkin—Er-no; but I have been done in wheat several times.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Thus far the airship's voyage has been little more than a flight of fancy.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

We couldn't believe all that we tell ourselves, if we made affidavit to it.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Some people can forgive anything in a friend except success.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

It is the fat person who is a real burden to himself.

THE CHIEF THING

In Maintaining Good Health is Pure, Rich, Nourishing Blood.

The blood carries nourishment and furnishes support for the organs, nerves and muscles. It must be made rich and pure if you would have strong nerves, good digestion, sound sleep, or if you would be rid of that tired feeling, those disagreeable pimples, eczema, or scrofula. No medicine is equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. It is a medicine of genuine merit and will do you wonderful good. Try it now.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

To the Manner Born.

Tact is essential in high places. Queen Margherita of Italy, who belongs to a house trained to kingcraft for more than a thousand years, is said to be wonderfully skilful in dealing with the difficulties. An incident which occurred at one of her drawing-rooms illustrates her readiness and delicacy. The persons who are to be presented at the Roman court are arranged in a large semi-circle in the throne room. The queen enters and passes around the line, attended by a chamberlain, who names each person, adding usually a word or two to give the queen some idea of their claim to notice. She asks a question or makes a remark to each and passes on. On this occasion there was in the line a young man from South America whose embarrassment showed itself in pale cheeks and terrified glances as the queen drew nearer. At last she reached him and stopped. He heard his name, saw her smile. There was a roaring in his ears; his knees shook. When she asked him the name of his native town he gasped in confusion that he did not know. The whole circle smiled; but the queen's face was calm as marble. "You mean that our beautiful Italy already has made you forget your home? Ah, signor, you are a skilful courtier! You flatter us too much!" and playfully shaking her fan at him she passed on, leaving him wondering how he came to make so brilliant a response, while the crowd looked at him, respectfully bewildered, also.

Too Much Food.

A hygienist of repute says that a large proportion of the ills which afflict persons past the middle of life are due to errors in diet, chiefly in the direction of excess in quantity. They eat too much and too often. For the majority of city dwellers, especially brain workers, three meals a day are too many. Two are all sufficient for most people, and many are better off with meat only once in the twenty-four hours. The other meals should be slight, consisting of bread, butter, cheese, milk, green vegetables and fruit. There is an unfounded prejudice against nuts, which are regarded as indigestible, but that is because they are eaten at the wrong time; both fruit and nuts are excellent foods, but they should be taken at the beginning of breakfast or luncheon, instead of at the end of the meal.

His Own Experience.

Mr. Pemberton tells an amusing story about his first book, "The Diary of a Scoundrel." "I was spending a few days at a seaside town with a friend, who one evening wanted to buy my book. We strolled to the railway book store and asked the clerk for a copy. '"The Diary of a Scoundrel"—oh yes, that is the hexperience of the hauthor, I expect,' said the young cockney clerk, as he handed it over. I retired modestly from the scene."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Discussing the Relations Between Capital and Labor—Some Futile Remedies—Christ Was the Greatest Friend of the Capitalist and the Toiler, Etc

TEXT: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." Matthew vii., 12.

The greatest war the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The strife is not like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' war, for it is a war of centuries, it is a war of the five continents, it is a war hemispheric. The middle classes in this country, upon whom the nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing, and if things go on at the same ratio as they are now going it will not be very long before there will be no middle class in this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and the country will be given up to palaces and hovels.

The antagonistic forces are closing in upon each other. The Pennsylvania miners' strikes, the telegraph operators' strikes, the railroad employes' strikes, the movements of the boycotters and the dynamiters are only skirmishers before a general engagement, or, if you prefer it, escapes through the safety valves of an imprisoned force which promises the explosion of society. You may poohpooh it; you may say that this trouble, like an angry child, will cry itself to sleep; you may belittle it by calling it Fourierism or socialism or St. Simonism or nihilism or communism, but that will not hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, the darkest, the most terrific threat of this century. All attempts at pacification have been dead failures, and monopoly is more arrogant and the trades unions more bitter. "Give us more wages," cry the employes. "You shall have less," say the capitalists. "Compel us to do fewer hours of toil in a day." "You shall toil more hours," say the others. "Then under certain conditions we will not work at all," say these. "Then you shall starve," say those. And, the workmen gradually using up that which they accumulated in better times, unless there be some radical change we shall have soon in this country 4,000,000 hungry men and women. Now, 4,000,000 hungry people cannot be kept quiet. All the enactments of legislatures and all the constabularies of the cities and all the army and navy of the United States cannot keep 4,000,000 hungry people quiet. What, then? Will this war between capital and labor be settled by human wisdom? Never. The brow of the one becomes more rigid, the fist of the other more clinched.

But that which human wisdom cannot achieve will be accomplished by Christianity if it be given full sway. You have heard of medicines so powerful that one drop will stop a disease and restore a patient, and I have to tell you that one drop of my text properly administered will stop all these woes of society and give convalescence and complete health to all classes. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so them."

I shall first show you how this quarrel between monopoly and hard work cannot be stopped, and then I will show you how this controversy will be settled.

Futile remedies. In the first place, there will come no pacification to this trouble through an outcry against rich men merely because they are rich. There is no member of a trades union on earth that would not be rich if he could be. Sometimes through a fortunate invention or through some accident of prosperity a man who had nothing comes to a large estate, and we see him arrogant and supercilious and taking people by the throat. There is something very mean about human nature when it comes to the top. But it is no more a sin to be rich than it is a sin to be poor. There are those who have gathered a great estate through fraud, and then there are millionaires who have gathered their fortunes through foresight in regard to changes in the markets, and through brilliant business faculty, and every dollar of their estate is as honest as the dollar which the plumber gets for mending a pipe or the mason gets for building a wall. There are those who keep in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they gave themselves to strong drink, or they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men, while he himself keeps two dogs and chews and smokes and is filled to the chin with whisky and beer.

Micawber said to David Copperfield: "Copperfield, my boy, £1 income, twenty shillings and sixpense expences; result, misery. But, Copperfield, my boy, £1 income, expenses nineteen shillings and sixpence; result, happiness." And there are vast multitudes of people who are kept poor because they are the victims of their own improvidence. It is no sin to be rich, and it is no sin to be poor. I protest against this outcry which I hear against those who, through economy and self denial and assiduity, have come to large fortune. This bombardment of commercial success will never stop this quarrel between capital and labor.

Neither will the contest be settled by cynical and unsympathetic treatment of the laboring classes. There are those who speak of them as though they were only cattle or draft horses. Their nerves are nothing, their domestic comfort is nothing, their happiness is nothing. They have no more sympathy for them than a hound has for a hare or a hawk for a hen or a tiger for a calf. When Jean Valjean, the greatest hero of Victor Hugo's writings, after a life of suffering and brave endurance, goes into incarceration and death, they clap the book shut and say, "Good for him!" They stamp their feet with indignation and say just the opposite of "Save the working classes." They have all their sympathies with Shylock, and not with Antonio and Portia. They are plutocrats, and their feelings are infernal. They are filled with irritation and irascibility on this subject. To stop this awful imbroglio between capital and labor they will lift not so much as the tip end of the little finger.

Neither will there be any pacification of this angry controversy through violence. God never blessed murder.

The poorest use you can put a man to is to kill him. Blow up to-morrow all the country seats on the banks of the Hudson, and all the fine houses on Madison Square, and Brooklyn Heights, and Bunker Hill, and Rittenhouse Square, and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stone will just fall back on the bare head of American labor. The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are their demented coadjutors. Assassination, the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park, Dublin, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland, only turned away from that afflicted people millions of sympathizers. The attempt to blow up the House of Commons in London had only this effect—to throw out of employment tens of thousands of innocent Irish people in England.

Well, if this controversy between capital and labor cannot be settled by human wisdom, if to-day capital and labor stand with their thumbs on each other's throat, as they do, it is time for us to look somewhere else for relief, and it points from my text, roseate and jubilant, and puts one hand on the broadcloth shoulder of capital and puts the other on the homespun covered shoulder of toil and says, with a voice that will grandly and gloriously settle this and settle everything, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them"—that is, the lady of the household will say, "I must treat the maid in the kitchen just as I would like to be treated if I were down stairs and it were my work to wash and cook and sweep and it were the duty of the maid in the kitchen to preside in this parlor." The maid in the kitchen must say: "If my employer seems to be more prosperous than I, that is no fault of hers. I shall not treat her as an enemy. I will have the same industry and fidelity down stairs as I would expect from my subordinates if I happened to be the wife of a silk importer."

The owner of an iron mill, having taken a dose of my text before leaving home in the morning, will go into his foundry, and, passing into what is called the puddling room, he will see a man there stripped to the waist and besweated and exhausted with the labor and the toil, and he will say to him: "Why, it seems to be very hot in here. You look very much exhausted. I hear your child is sick with scarlet fever. If you want your wages a little earlier this week, so as to pay the nurse and get the medicines, just come into my office any time."

In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reasons, obstructions on the rail track in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the President of the company, strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail or in the printing offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping his contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor and cripple its arms and lame its feet and pierce his heart. Traps sprung suddenly upon employers and violence never took one knot out of the knuckle of toil or put one farthing of wages into a callous palm. Barbarism will never cure the wrongs of civilization. Mark that.

Frederick the Great admired some land near his palace at Potsdam, and he resolved to get it. It was owned by a miller. He offered the miller three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it because it was the old homestead, and he felt about as Naboth felt about his vineyard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his presence, and the king, with a stick in his hand—a stick with which he sometimes struck his officers of state—said to this miller, "Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the king, "I will take it." "Then," said the miller, "if your majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick the Great yielded his infamous demand. And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Violence and contrary to the law will never accomplish anything, but righteousness and according to law will accomplish it.

After awhile crash goes the money market, and there is no more demand for the articles manufactured in that iron mill, and the owner does not know what to do. He says: "Shall I stop the mill, or shall I run it on half time, or shall I cut down the men's wages?" He walks the floor of his counting room all day, hardly knowing what to do. Toward evening he calls all the laborers together. They stand all around, some with arms akimbo, some with folded arms, wondering what the boss is going to do now. The manufacturer says: "Men, times are very hard. I don't make $20 where I used to make $100. Somehow, there is no demand now for what we manufacture, or but very little demand. You see, I am at vast expense, and I have called you together this afternoon to see what you would advise. I don't want to shut up the mill because that would force you out of work, and you have always been very faithful, and I like you, and you seem to like me, and the bairns must be looked after, and your wife will after awhile want a new dress. I don't know what to do."

There is a dead halt for a minute or two, and then one of the workmen steps out from the ranks of his fellows and says: "Boss, you have been very good to us, and when you prospered we prospered, and now you are in a tight place and I am sorry, and we have got to sympathize with you. I don't know how the others feel, but I propose that we take off twenty per cent. from our wages and that when the times get good you will remember us and raise them again." The workman looks around to his comrades and says: "Boys, what do you say to this? All in favor of my proposition will say aye."

"Aye, aye, aye!" shout 200 voices.

But the mill owner, getting in some new machinery, exposes himself very much and takes cold, and it settles into pneumonia and he dies. In the procession to the tomb are all the workmen, tears rolling down their cheeks and off upon the ground, but an hour before the procession gets to the cemetery the wives and the children of those workmen are at the grave, waiting for the arrival of the funeral pageant. The minister of religion may have delivered an eloquent eulogium before they started from the house, but the most impressive things are said that day by the working classes standing around the tomb.

That night in all the cabins of the working people where they have family prayers the widowhood and the orphanage in the mansion are remembered. No glaring populations look over the iron fence of the cemetery, but, hovering over the scene, the benediction of God and man is coming for the fulfillment of the Christlike injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

"Oh" says some man here, "that is all Utopian, that is apocryphal, that is impossible." No. I cut out of a paper this: "One of the pleasantest incidents recorded in a long time is reported from Sheffield, England. The wages of the men in the iron works at Sheffield are regulated by a board of arbitration, by whose decision both masters and men are bound. For some time past the iron and steel trade has been extremely unprofitable, and the employers cannot, without much loss, pay the wages fixed by the board, which neither employers nor employed have the power to change. To avoid this difficulty the workmen in one of the largest steel works in Sheffield hit upon a device as rare as it was generous. They offered to work for their employers one week without any pay whatever."

But you go with me, and I will show you—not so far off as Sheffield, England—factories, banking houses, storehouses and costly enterprises where this Christlike injunction of my text is fully kept, and you could no more get the employer to practice an injustice upon his men, or the men to conspire against the employer, than you could get your right hand and your left hand, your right eye and your left eye, your right ear and your left ear, into physiological antagonism. Now where is this to begin? In our homes, in our stores, on our farms—not waiting for other people to do their duty. Is there a divergence now between the parlor and the kitchen? Then there is something wrong either in the parlor or the kitchen, perhaps in both. Are the clerks in your store irate against the firm? Then there is something wrong either behind the counter or in the private office, or perhaps in both.

The great want of the world to-day is the fulfillment of this Christlike injunction, that which he promulgated in His sermon Olivetic. All the political economists under the archivault of the heavens in convention for 1000 years cannot settle this controversy between monopoly and hard work, between capital and labor. During the Revolutionary War there was a heavy piece of timber to be lifted, perhaps for some fortress, and the corporal was overseeing the work, and he was giving commands to some soldiers as they lifted: "Heave away, there! Yo heave!" Well, the timber was too heavy; they could not get it up. There was a gentleman riding by on a horse, and he stopped and said to this corporal: "Why don't you help them lift? That timber is too heavy for them to lift." "No," he said, "I won't. I am a corporal." The gentleman got off his horse and came up to the place. "Now," he said to the soldiers, "all together—yo heave!" and the timber went to its place. "Now," said the gentleman to the corporal, "when you have a piece of timber too heavy for the men to lift, and you want help, you send to your commander-in-chief." It was Washington. Now, that is about all the gospel I know—the gospel of giving somebody a lift, a lift out of darkness, a lift out of earth into heaven. That is all the gospel I know—the gospel of helping somebody else to lift.

"Oh," says some wiseacre, "talk as you will, the law of demand and supply will regulate these things until the end of time." No, they will not, unless God dies and the batteries of the judgment day are spiked, and Pluto and Proserpine, king and queen of the infernal regions, take full possession of this world. Do you know who supply and demand are? They have gone into partnership, and they propose to swindle this earth and are swindling it. You are drowning. Supply and demand stand on the shore, one on one side, the other on the other side of the lifeboat, and they cry out to you, "Now, you pay us what we ask you for getting you to shore or go to the bottom!" If you can borrow $5000 you can keep from failing in business. Supply and demand say, "Now, you pay us exorbitant usury or you go into bankruptcy." This robber firm of supply and demand say to you: "The crops are short. We bought up all the wheat and it is in our bin. Now, you pay our price or starve." That is your magnificent law of supply and demand.

Supply and demand own the largest mill on earth, and all the rivers roll over their wheel, and into their hopper they put all the men, women and children they can shovel out of the centuries, and the blood and the bones redden the valley while the mill grinds. That diabolic law of supply and demand will yet have to stand aside, and instead thereof will come the law of love, the law of co-operation, the law of kindness, the law of sympathy, the law of Christ. Have you no idea of the coming of such a time? Then you do not believe the Bible. All the Bible is full of promises on this subject, and as the ages roll on the time will come when men of fortune will be giving larger sums to humanitarian and evangelistic purposes, and there will be more James Lenoxes and Peter Coopers and William E. Dodges and George Peabodys. As that time comes there will be more parks, more picture galleries, more gardens thrown open for the holiday people and the working classes.

The great patriot of France, Victor Hugo, died. The $10,000 in his will given to the poor of the city was only a hint of the work he did for all Nations and for all times. I wonder not that they allowed eleven days to pass between his death and his burial, his body meantime kept under triumphal arch, for the world could hardly afford to let go this man who for more than eight decades had by his unparalleled genius blessed it. His name shall be a terror to all despots and an encouragement to the struggling. He made the world's burden lighter and its darkness less dense and its chain less galling and its thorns of iniquity less secure.

But Victor Hugo was not the overtowering friend of mankind. The greatest friend of capitalist and toiler and the one who will yet bring them together in complete accord was born one Christmas night while the curtains of heaven swung, stirred by the wings angelic. Owner of all things—all the continents, all the worlds and all the islands of light. Capitalist of immensity, crossing over to our condition. Coming into our world, not by gate of palace, but by door of barn. Spending His first night among the shepherds. Gathering afterward around Him the fishermen to be His chief attendants. With adze and saw and chisel and ax and in a carpenter shop showing Himself brother with the tradesmen. Owner of all things, and yet on a hillock back of Jerusalem one day resigning everything for others, keeping not so much as a shekel to pay for his obsequies, by charity buried in the suburbs of a city that has cast him out. Before the cross of such a capitalist and such a carpenter all men can afford to shake hands and worship. Here is the every man's Christ. None so high but he was higher. None so poor but he was poorer. At his feet the hostile extremes will yet renounce their animosities, and countenances which have glowered with the prejudices and revenge of centuries shall brighten with the smile of heaven as he commands: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

LAURIER BACK IN QUEBEC.

New Colonial Policy Makes Canada Practically Independent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier returned to Quebec, from the Queen's Jubilee, on the steamer Labrador. They were met down the river by the Citizens' Committee and landed amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the multitude gathered at the wharf, while bands played "Home, Sweet Home," "Rule Britannia," and "Vive la Canadienne."

In speaking of his visit to England, Sir Wilfrid said: "I feel that I cannot undertake to describe to you the impressions of the Queen's Jubilee. The sight at St. Paul's Cathedral was one that I never shall forget. The reception which I received from the Queen and the English people was such that I cannot forget it. England on that day exhibited her great force, and we were all impressed with it. The change in the colonial policy is accounted for by the attitude which England has taken toward us. The denunciation of the treaties means the fiscal independence of Canada and the British colonies in their trade with foreign countries.

"We are practically independent. By the denunciation of treaties Canada opens up for herself a new market. The impression we have made goes all over Europe. Canada is now recognized among Nations as she was not before. This is a feeling which we are proud of, and no man can now speak against us."

THE APPLE CROP.

Yield About Equal to the Average in the United States.

It is estimated by the National Apple Shippers' Association that the yield for the crop year of 1897, based on an average of 100 as a full crop, will be as follows: Canada, 40 per cent.; New England States, 20; New York State, 25; Pennsylvania, 50; Maryland, 60; Virginia, 70; West Virginia, 30; Kentucky, 60; Ohio, 30; Indiana, 65; Michigan, 30, Illinois, 90; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 75; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 70; Colorado, 100; California, 100; Oregon, 100. The estimate shows a considerable falling off in the East, while the West, particularly Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, shows a decided increase, both as to percentage of crop and a largely increased acreage in bearing. The 1897 crop will be considerably below that of last year, but about equal to the average crop of the United States.

BIBLE FOR JAPAN'S RULER.

A Large Folio in English Given by Three Bible Societies.

The American Bible Society announces that a large folio Bible in the English language has been specially prepared as a gift to the Emperor of Japan and sent to Yokohama. It will be formally presented at the first fitting opportunity after the Emperor's return to Tokio in the autumn.

The gift will be made in the name of the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Bible Society of Scotland, which are jointly concerned in the publication and distribution of the Japanese Scriptures.

The preparation of this volume was suggested by the favorable reception which the Dowager Empress of China gave in 1894, when a beautiful Chinese New Testament was given to her in the name of 10,000 Protestant Christian women of China.

Georgia's assessment shows a net decrease of $1,629,655 on all property.

Nine Out of Ten Thousand.

The age between fifty and sixty is undoubtedly the most virtuous age. Statistics show that only nine persons out of every ten thousand between fifty and sixty years of age commit crime. It is a remarkable fact that from twenty-one years of age up, a man gradually becomes more virtuous. Between sixteen and twenty-one, men and women are at their worst. Thirty-two persons in every ten-thousand of that age are criminals, and after the age of twenty-one they get gradually more virtuous, and from this fact we can prove that crime is not so prevalent among married persons as among single. Thirty to forty is the age at which most people marry, and crime has dropped from thirty-two to twenty per ten thousand at this age—a very considerable decrease. This seems to establish the fact that marriage improves morally both men and women.

Living in Compressed Air.

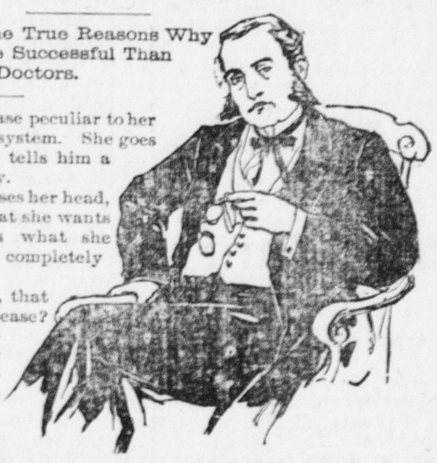
During the construction of the Blackwell tunnel hundreds of workmen have been living in compressed air, each carrying one hundred weight of air to every square inch of his body, while people on the surface bears but fifteen pounds to the square inch. A feeling of exhilaration amounting almost to intoxication is produced at times. A cigar in this atmosphere burns out with the rapidity of a cigarette.

A Novel Exercise.

A mine dedicated to the Lord! Such was the novel exercise in one of the principal mining camps of Colorado, when the prospective returns from a producing mining property were formally offered to the Lord to aid in charitable and other works of philanthropy, but more especially to the aid and education of orphans. The mine is the Bon Ton, a gold-producing property, located in Russell Gulch, in Gilpin County, and has been leased by two men—one a clergyman. The ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The minister stated that his work as an evangelist had enabled him to extend educational advantages to many worthy young men, especially orphans, and he invested his money in this mining venture with the hope that it would yield good returns, which would be turned into a good and worthy cause. The mine has been worked for some time, but more especially in the line of development rather than production. The lessees have already built a shaft house, put in machinery and have several shifts of men at work. The new and novel proceeding has attracted widespread interest among the mining men of the state, and the progress made will be carefully noted. The district is one of the richest in the county, while the county is by far the richest spot for its size in this country.

WHY SO MANY REGULAR PHYSICIANS FAIL

To Cure Female Ills—Some True Reasons Why Mrs. Pinkham is More Successful Than the Family Doctors.



A woman is sick; some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.

She holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still, we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician.

It was for this reason that years ago Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., determined to step in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ills with her Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and, being a woman, it was easy for her ailing sisters to pour into her ears every detail of their suffering.

In this way she was able to do for them what the physicians were unable to do, simply because she had the proper information to work upon, and from the little group of women who sought her advice years ago a great army of her fellow-beings are to-day constantly applying for advice and relief, and the fact that more than one hundred thousand of them have been successfully treated by Mrs. Pinkham during the last year is indicative of the grand results which are produced by her unequaled experience and training.

No physician in the world has had such a training, or has such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills, from the simplest local irritation to the most complicated diseases of the womb.

This, therefore, is the reason why Mrs. Pinkham, in her laboratory at Lynn, Mass., is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own suffering who will not take the trouble to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

1897 COLUMBIA BICYCLES

$75 *TO ALL ALIKE.*

The 5% Nickel Steel Tubing used in 1897 Columbias costs more than any other steel tubing on the market. The expense incident to this construction is justified by the advantages which it enables us to offer to the rider, both in safety, stiffness of tubular parts and consequent ease of running. This is indicated by the regard in which '97 Columbias are held by all riders.

1897 Hartfords	$50
Hartford, Pattern 2	45
Hartford, Pattern 1	40

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

$12 to $35 PER WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Steady employment. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11 and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD! 103 SHARES OF STOCK FOR $10.00 In one of the largest gold properties in Colorado. One hundred and sixty acres, patented, gold-bearing ground and solid mountain of $7.00 ore. Subscription limited. Address, Broker BEN A. BLOCK, Denver, Colo. Member Colo. Mining Stock Exchange.

DRUNK ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

CANCER CURED AT HOME; send stamp for book. Dr. J. E. HARRIS & CO., Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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BNU 37

DO YOU SPECULATE? I have exclusive inside information on two stocks; $100 invested immediately will make $500 profit. Write CHAS. BUDDUS, 62 Wall St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 16.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Notion Department

WILL SELL U FOR

1 Cent—
More items and better quality.

2 Cents—
More items and better quality.

3 Cents—
More items and better quality.

4 Cents—
More items and better quality.

6 Cents—
More items and better quality.

8 Cents—
More items and better quality.

Prices in any Department of "The Racket," are not millinery store prices.

☞ *Our entire line of Fall and Winter Dress Goods is now open and ready for your inspection.*

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

We Want Feet...

To fit our shoes. If you've got a pair, (feet we mean), bring them to us that we may fit them with shoes that will be so high in quality and low in price that you will doubt our ability to obtain such shoes honestly. We will explain in advance however, that we offer them at such prices for the purpose of disposing of our Summer stock, as well as odds and ends, prior to filling up for the Fall season.

The above refers to Black goods entirely.

Our Russet Stock,

We offer you at twenty-five per cent. off the regular retail price.

These bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Come early and take advantage of them.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

Weather Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 20th to 24th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 24th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 25th, great central valleys 26th to 28th and eastern states 29th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24th, great central valleys 26th and eastern states 28. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, great central valleys 29th and eastern states Oct. 1.

In the northern states the week ending 18th will average cool. In the southern states that week will average above normal with a great fall in temperature not far from the close of the week.

Cool weather of this month will end in the northern states not far from 20, and warm weather of the southern states for this month, will end not far from 15th.

Heavy rains may be expected in Texas and in the Missouri valley during the week ending 18th and dry weather in the Atlantic coast states.

To Connect Three Towns.

The Lewisburg, Milton and Watsontown railway, an electric concern, was granted a charter at Harrisburg Monday and will run a line ten miles long from Lewisburg to Milton and thence to Watsontown. The capitol stock is $125,000. Several of the directors are interested in other electric roads which have been chartered in the last few months.

Dry Weather.

This section has not had a rain for several weeks and in consequence the farmers who depend upon cisterns are out of water. All around Centre Hall many farmers must drive their stock sevearl miles to water and haul it in barrels for household use. A long continued rain would be received with a great deal of satisfaction by many.

THE GRANGERS' PIC-NIC.

Now in Full Blast—The Crowds—Exhibits—Fakirs—Incidents.

The Grangers' pic-nic is now in full blast in the southern edge of the boro'. Two weeks ago work began to put the grounds in inviting trim and dust out the buildings and make needed repairs etc.

Beginning of last week the glorious Stars and Stripes were raised over headquarters and the grounds occupied by the efficient managers Rhone and Gingerich, who were assisted by other committeemen, Dale, Dauberman and Arney. This was the preliminary opening of the central-counties farmers' pic-nic and holiday week, as tents were ready for occupancy.

The well-known Pleasant Gap band is engaged to furnish music for this week; its strains are a real treat.

On Saturday things began to liven up somewhat by the arrival of flitters with their goods to occupy their tents.

There are about 230 tents, including refreshment stands, on the ground. About two-thirds of the regular tents are occupied by campers.

A new apartment, nicely arranged with latticed coops, for the exhibition of poultry, has been added.

The merchants on the ground are Wolf & Crawford, now occupying a new building on south of the ground, on merry-go-round street.

Merchant Chas. P. Long, of Spring Mills, occupies the building formerly used by Wolf & Crawford, on north street.

Kreamer & Son, merchants, occupy their old stand on centre avenue.

McCalmont & Co., of Bellefonte, in the old place, have a large display of implements.

Thornton Barnes, of Philadelphia, hardware, in the old building.

State College building has a fine display of plants, fruit and seeds.

W. A. Huber, of Mechanicsburg, has a bicycle and variety store.

Live stock and poultry, by Shook Bros., Spring Mills.

Geo. Ocker, display of poultry.

Geo. L. Goodhart, Centre Hill, display of Berkshire and Chesterwhite pigs.

S. W. Smith, display of Alderneys.

N. S. Shaffer, display from Nittany live stock farms.

Garitee & Son, Philad., clothing.

R. D. Foreman, Centre Hall, farm machinery.

Demorest Sewing Machines, Williamsport.

W. A. Boal, Centre Hall, Chrystal creamery milk tester.

E. B. Winkelman, Nittany, wire fence.

J. S. Dauberman, Centre Hall, display of furniture.

H. I. Wise, Centre Hall, implments.

Vermont farm machinery comp.

W. E. Keller, Madisonburg, threshers, engines, etc.

Threshers, separators, windmills, drills, &e., &c., were on exhibit.

J. C. Kearns, of Lewistown, Pa., exhibit, Holstein Churns, manufactured by J. C. Kearns, of above address. This exhibit is here for the first time; all interested in butter making should see it, it is a marvel in simplicity and convenience and operates more perfectly on the principle of concussion than any other crank churn ever invented.

The boarding house is again managed by Jas. A. Keller on centre avenue, where you get a big meal for 25c.

Icecream, peanut, candy and soft-drink stands are thick on the ground south of centre avenue, where are also found the amusements, shows, merry-go-rounds, fleece-em-quicks, and suck-me-ins, happy and raking in sheckles. It is the Bedlam of the field.

John S. Dauberman, superintendent of the grounds, had much depending upon his management for the convenience and comfort of dwellers and visitors at the pic-nic, and left nothing undone to that end.

Tuesday night the Reformed people had the evening and the Auditorium for their exhibition, "The Tom Thumb Wedding," a prettily arranged piece which met with such excellent success at Lewisburg. In this case the characters were all little boys and girls under 10 years of age and all from this place, dressed in wedding garbs. It was a success and all performed their parts admirably, affording great pleasure to the large audience.

One fellow had a girl who is a lover of ice-cream; he took her to one of the stands and treated her to a five cent dish while he put away two ten cent dishes and a slice of cake. If that set gets married it's all up with ice-cream for her.

The grange authorities still keep in the old rut of not having a single exhibit of the products of the farm: No grain of wheat, not a stalk of oats, not an ear of corn, not a potato, not a turnip, not a pumpkin or squash, not an onion or bulb of garlic, not an apple, no peach, pear or plum, not a head of cabbage or bunch of celery, nothing, in fact, to indicate what good uses there are for the farm and to convince the city watch-fob-snob that if it wa'n't for the farmer he would starve for the want of something good to eat. The Reporter has frequently pointed out this singular neglect. There should be an apartment in which every granger should be invited to have an exhibit, free of charge, of products of his farm.

On Sunday afternoon there was a great deal of travel to the pic-nic ground in private conveyances and scores went on bicycles. The grass on the entire ground was gray with dust since there had been no rain for over two weeks, this was an unpleasant feature.

Monday was quiet with a goodly arrival of tenters and their flittings. The heat and dust had the effect to keep down the life of the pic-nic.

The opening ceremonies were held on Monday evening. Addresses were made by such sturdy farmers as County Deputy George Dale, Ex-Deputy Isaac Frain and grange lecturer Col. James F. Weaver. The remarks of these representative farmers were full of good common sense.

The hot, dry weather and fearful dust kept hundreds away. Sunday afternoon brot about 1200 visitors on the ground. Monday the number was about the same. Tuesday there were about 1800. Wednesday about 5000.

Prof. C. L. Gramley was one of the speakers Tuesday.

As suggested by the Reporter several weeks ago, the great 4200 lb. cannon was placed on the pic-nic ground, in front of head quarters and is quite an attraction.

The order in the town and on the Park has been very good, and the police have been doing nothing but patrol their beats. A few drunks are about, but they were expected, and the only trouble the boro police have had has been the stopping of fast driving, and abuse of horses. Not an arrest has been made and the crowd has been orderly.

The fakirs are here in swarms. One gang has thirty-one members and they operate every game that will catch the money. For several days they fretted over the poor attendance, and for a pass time played their games among themselves.

The gambling machines are numerous and there will be a big harvest made off those who did not have their purses touched before. You can play the bagatelle, and have the marble roll at the will of the operator and lose your money; but the capper always wins not less than $5, while you'll go broke if you stay in the game long enough. Striking machines, jewelry wheels, the large rolling dice, wheels of fortune, sweat-boards, swinging balls, and other devices to catch the hard earned money of the unsophisticated. The swinging ball, bagatelle, and striking machines are the crankest swindles on the ground, and the operators should be pinched. Three-card-monte, aud shell men are here but have not attempted to openly ply their work. The games are far worse than last year.

Two or three oig shows are under canvas, and are drawing good crowds. There is plenty of entertainment in all parts of the ground. If you have the price you can have a good time and the fakirs will be glad to see you.

To-day will be a thronged one, notwithstanding the heat and dust. At early morning spring wagons and carriages began to roll in filled with picnicers and their lunch baskets of good things. The water service is most admirable and repeated sprinkling serves to check the dust on the ground and in our little city.

The program for to-day, Thursday:

At 10 a. m., addressas by W. H. Hill of Erie, Lecturer of State Grange, and Hon. Gerard C. Brown, of York.

At 2 p. m., Hon. David Lubin, of California, will discuss the "Tariff as it affects the farmer."

At 7.30 p. m., Mrs. Helen S. Johnson, Ceres Pa. State Grange, and others, will deliver addresses.

We estimate the crowd to-day will be about 8000.

LIST OF TENTHOLDERS.

Jacob Yarnel, Harry Gill, I. M. Harvey, Philip Dale, Mrs. L. Dale, J. F. Weaver, Geo. Dale, J. J. Dauberman, C. H. Fishburn, F. Resides, M. S. Rhone, F. S. Rhone, Leonard Rhone, J. J. Arney, Geo. Boal, E. Boal, John Snyder, Mr. Treaster, Harrison Bloom, Henry Sankey, J. K. From, Frank Bing, T. L. Crust, John Lyttle & sisters, Sallie Kline, Mrs. Henry Montgomery, Jas. Stahl, Wm. Haviland, Mrs. H. S. Springer, Mrs. Carrie Bradford, C. H. Heckman, Alfred Durst, Wm. Lee, Michael Smith, Pleasant Gap Band, W. A. Boal, Mrs. M. A. Ross, Wesley Henney, S. W. Smith, Mrs. Frank Weaver, H. Cane, Jacob Sprow, John Mowery, Harry Sweetwood, Wm. Allen, Mattie Winkleman, Lincoln Musser, Isaiah Beck, J. Patton, C. H. Kepheart, Hoy Harshberger, Adam Hoover, Samuel Gingerich, Lewis Sunday, Chas. Garis, I. S. Frain, Mrs. Laura Miller, Isaac Miller, Latie Miller, James Durst, Jacob Sharer, D. C. Keller, R. Keller, John Conley, Amos Mullen, Dr. Alexander, B. D. Brisbin, Mrs. Starr, S. P. Heckman, H. Kline, Harrison Kline, J. A. Keller, L. E. Condo.

Allowed Pensions.

Two widows of this place, whose soldier husbands died recently, were granted pensions on Friday last, namly, James L. McClenathan, Centre Hall and George W. Dunkle, Spring Mills.

—All the summer clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte, is being offered at sweeping reductions to make room for new stock. He has the genuine bargains of the season and the prices on all lines have been cut in two. These bargains are going rapidly and cannot last long.

RE-UNION OF VETERANS.

Largest Picnic Ever Held by the Old Soldiers.—Around the Camp Fires.

The annual reunion of the Centre County Veteran club and the Clinton County Veteran Association was held at Hecla Park, Saturday. Fully 8,000 people were present, more than one-half being old soldiers. It was the largest picnic ever held by the veterans and proved a very enjoyable affair. The weather was all that could be desired, and the best of order prevailed, everything passing off smoothly.

The first thing in order for the day was the business meeting held at 11 a. m. For the Centre county club the following officers were elected: President, James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte; vice presidents, Capt. S. H. Bennison, of Marion, and Capt. W. H. Fry, of Ferguson; secretary, W. H. Musser, of Bellefonte; treasurer, Capt. George M. Boal, of Centre Hall. The place of meeting for next year was left to the executive committee to decide. It will probably be Hunters Park. The Clinton County Association elected J. H. Loveland president, and Capt. George T. Michaels secretary. At 2 o'clock a camp fire was held. The speakers were D. F. Fortney, of Bellefonte, Capt. W. C. Kiess, of Lock Haven; Congressman Forest Packer, of Wellsboro; W. H. Musser, of Bellefonte; Capt. George T. Michaels, of Lock Haven, and John A. Daley, of Romola. H. D. Loveland, of Lock Haven, presided over the camp fire. About 3:30 the old soldiers had one of their old time dress parades with Gen. John I. Curtin as colonel and Capt. Michaels as adjutant. The Bellefonte drum corps furnished the music. Resolutions favoring more liberal pensions were passed at the business meeting. At the camp fire William Cupp, of Center Line, a veteran of the 141st regiment, and who spent a year in Andersonville prison, sang a song entitled "In Andersonville Prison."

The bicycle races held under the auspices of the Veteran G. A. R. Association, of Centre county, were extremely close and exciting and were witnessed by over 1,500 people. They were held under L. A. W. rules and under the sanction of the L. A. W. racing board.

Centre Stock Farm Premiums.

At the state fair held at Johnstown recently, Shook Bros., of Spring Mills, drew premiums as follows:

Guernsey Herd: 2nd on bull; 2nd on cow; 1st on heifer between 2 and 3 years; 1st on heifer between 1 and 2 years; 1st on heifer under 1 year.

Sweepstakes on heifer.

Jersey Herd: 1st on bull over 3 y's; 1st on bull under 1 year; 2nd on cow; 1st on heifer between 2 and 3 years; 1st on heifer under 1 year.

Sweepstakes for best young cow.

Chesterwhite herd: 2nd on boar over 2 years; 1st on boar under 1 year; 1st on boar under 6 months; 2nd on sow over 2 years; 2nd on sow beeween 1 and 2 years; 1st on sow under 1 year; 1st on sow under 6 do; 1st on boar and three sows under 6 months; 1st on product of sow under 6 months.

Chickens: 1st on breeding pens; 10 firsts; 1st on 1 pr. half wild turkeys; 2nd on pair Chinese geese; 2nd on two Pekin ducks.

Total number of fowls competing, over 700.

A Home Wedding.

At the residence of the bride's parents at Pine Glenn, Pa., one of the most enjoyable home weddings of the season, occurred on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at noon. The contracting parties were Curtis Y. Wagner, of Rock Mills, and Miss Margaret Beates. At the hour appointed they entered the handsome parlor where they were met by Rev. S. H. Eisenburg, Ph. D., of Centre Hall, Pa., who, with the impressive ceremony of the Reformed church, pronounced them husband and wife. After partaking of a feast of good things, and a few hours of social enjoyment the happy couple left for a visit to eastern cities. After their return they will make their home at Rock Mills, where the groom has a successful business.

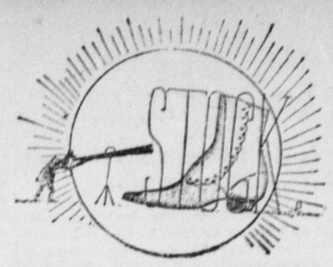
Death of Michael Grove.

On Wednesday morning of last week Mr. Michael Grove died at the home of his son Daniel Grove, in Lemont, after a brief illness of a few days. Mr. Grove would have reached his 75th year by the 10th of Sept. The interment took place at Shiloh cemetery, on Friday morning. He was a member of the Lutheran church. His wife preceeded him to the grave about three years ago. He was a retired farmer and one of the substantial and most respected citizens of that community.

Good Joke, Good Joke.

It is reported that a number of chickens have been stolen in the vicinity of Hummel's Wharf the past week. Tom Harter and another Centre county editor are fishing near that place, which fully accounts for the disappearance of the hens.—Selinsgrove Times.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making the greatest cut sale of all lines of summer clothing in the country, and every article offered is a genuine bargain. The prices have been cut in half and the goods are going rapidly. His counters must be cleared for new stock and price cuts little figure when a clearance sale is on.



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150 pieces Apron Ginghams, good styles and fast colors. You pay 5 cents a yard elsewhere. We sell them to you, per yard,

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3.

25 Dress Skirts. price on same all season has been $1.98, $2.25 and $2.75. Some in the lot worth a great deal more money. Your choice now,

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